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Page 39
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EXPLANATION

OF THE

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TERMS OF ART

IN THE

SEVERAL BRANCHES

OF

M E D I C I N E,

ACCENTED as they are to be PRONOUNCED.

L O N D O N:

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EXPLANATION

OF THE

TERMS OF ART

AND

SEVERAL BRANCHES



M. B. U. S. C. & F. E.

As printed as they are to be pronounced.

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L O N D O N

Printed by W. B. R. & C. at the

Printers of the Society of Artists, &c.

[This is the end]

A N

E X P L A N A T I O N

O F T H E

TERMS of ART in the *several Branches* of MEDICINE, accented as they are to be pronounced.

N. B. When a Word is not accented, the Accent is always supposed to be on the first Syllable.

A.

Abapiston, of a primitive, and *Barro* to dip. The perforating part of a *Trepan*, which is prevented from sinking into the brain by the rim or circle of this instrument.

Abies, the fir-tree.

Abdomen, the belly, properly so called. It contains the *Stomach*, *Liver*, *Spleen*, *Intestines*, *Bladder*, &c. It reaches from the *Diaphragm* to the *Os Pubis*.

Abductores, muscles that draw one part from another, and which are antagonists to the *Adductores*. Thus there is the *Abductor* of the *Ear*, of the *Fore-finger*, of the *little Finger*, of the *little Toe*, of the *Thumb*, of the *great Toe*, and of the *Eye*.

Ab lactatio, a Weaning, when a child is permitted to suck no longer.

Abomasum, the name of the fourth ventricle of such animals as chew the cud.

Abortus, *Aborsus*, and *Abortio*, a miscarriage, or an exclusion of the *Fœtus* before the due time.

Abrótanum, Southernwood. It is pretty much of the same nature as wormwood.

Abcessus, an Abscess. This differs from an *Ulcer*; for it contains plenty of pure, thick, white, costed pus; whereas an *Ulcer* pours out a little thin ichor, and fetid serum.

Abinthium, Wormwood. This is a good bitter *Stomachic*, but the frequent use of it is hurtful to the eyes and head.

Absorbentia, Absorbents. These imbibe acids, destroy their acrimony, and change them into a *tertium quid*. If they meet with a thick gross phlegm, they may concreate, and prove very prejudicial.

Abstergentia, Abstergents, are cleansing medicines. See *Detergents*.

Acacia vera, true Acacia, is the inspissated juice of an *Egyptian Thorn*.

Acanthábolus, from *ἀκανθα* a Thorn, and *βολο* to cast out. A kind of pincers to take out any prickly or offensive matter from a wound. It is likewise called *Volsella*.

Acánta, from *ἀκμή* a point; the posterior processes of the vertebra of the back; have sometimes this name.

Acántus, Brank-Urfine. This is a mucilaginous plant of a sweetish taste.

Acceleratio Gravium, the acceleration of heavy bodies. The motion of a body falling freely is accelerated equally in equal times. Therefore the celerity acquired in falling is as the time in which the body falls, and consequently the velocity acquired in a certain time will be double if the time is double, and triple if the time is tripple, &c. That is, the spaces run through from the beginning, are among themselves as the squares of the times in which the body falls.

Acceleratores, Accelerators. Muscles so called, because they hasten the expulsion of the urine and the semen.

Accipio, the same as *Paroxysm*, which see.

Accessorius nervus, the accessory Nerve.

This pair proceeds from the *Medulla* of the *Vertebra* of the neck, and is wrapped up in the same coat from the *Dura Mater* as the *Par Vagus*, after its entrance into the skull; and soon after it returns from thence it leaves the *Par Vagus* again, and is distributed into the muscles of the neck and shoulders.

Acetabulum, the Socket of the Thigh-bone, so called from its likeness to the vessel in which the antients used to put *Acetum*, or Vinegar, when brought to table.

Acetisa vulgaris or *Ovalis*, common Sorrel.

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498 An EXPLANATION of the TERMS of ART.

- It is an agreeable acid, and most used as a sauce.
- Acetum**, Vinegar. This, properly speaking, is four wine.
- Achillea**, Yarrow, a herb.
- Achères**, a species of a scald-head, from *α priv.* and *χῆρος a place*, because the matter of the ulcers proceed from small holes in the skin.
- Acida**, Acids. Every thing is so called that has a *tartish* or *sour taste*. They are said to be of great service in the plague. They temperate heat, abate the pulse, coagulate the blood, retard the circulation, are hurtful to the lungs, and to persons in years. They should never be mixt with clysters.
- Acidulae**, cold mineral waters.
- Aciniformis Tunica**, a Coat of the Eye, the same as the *Tunica uvea*, which see.
- Acme**, the *Vigour*, *State*, or *Height* of a disease. Diseases have generally *four times*; the first is *Ἀρχή*, *Principium* or *invasion*; 2, *Ἀύξαις*, *Augmentum* or *increase*; 3, *Ἀκμή*, or *vigor*, when the symptoms are most urgent; 4, *Παράμυ*, or *declination*, when the disease is grown mild, and the patient is thought to be out of danger.
- Aconitum**, Wolf-bane, a dangerous herb.
- Acorus verus**, the sweet-smelling flag, or *Calamus of Ray*, a herb.
- Acoustica**, Medicines to cure *deafness*, from *ἀκούω* to hear.
- Acrochordum**, a kind of *Wart*, with a large head and a small root. From *ἄκρος* the top, and *χορδόν*.
- Acromium**, the upper process of the shoulder-bone, which receives the extremity of the *Clavicula* or collar-bone. From *ἄκρος* the top and *ῥῆμος* the shoulder-bone.
- Adductores Musculi**, those muscles which bring forward, close, or draw together any part of the body. Their *antagonists* are the *Abductores*.
- Adenologia**, a treatise of the *Glands*, from *ἄδην* a gland, and *λογος* a discourse.
- Adiantum verum**, or *Capillus Veneris*, the true Maidenhair, a herb.
- Adnata Tunica Oculi**, or rather *Albuginea*, the albugineous coat of the eye, commonly called the *white of the eye*. It is formed by the tendinous expansion of four muscles, and adheres closely to the *Sclerotic*. Some have improperly termed it the *conjunctive Coat*.
- Agileps**, an ulceration of the lachrymal gland in the greater corner of the eye.
- From *ἀῖξ* a goat, and *ὤψ* an eye, because that animal is supposed to be often afflicted with this disease.
- Æoli Pila**, an *Æleopile*, an instrument to show the great elasticity, which vapours acquire by the action of fire. It is a hollow globe of hard metal, with a small tube, whose aperture is not the twentieth part of an inch in diameter. This being filled with water and placed over the fire till it boils very fast, the vapours will force themselves through the tube with great rapidity.
- Æquatio Temporis**, Equation of Time. If a clock is supposed to go exactly true for a whole year, it will sometimes be slower, and sometimes faster than a good sun-dial, and the difference between the clock and the dial will be the *equation of time*. In the latter end of *October* and the beginning of *November* clocks and watches should be near 16 minutes slower than the sun.
- Æquator**, is a great circle, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe equally into the *southern* and *northern hemisphere* and passes through the east and west parts of the *Horizon*. Whenever the sun comes to this circle, it makes equal days and nights in all parts of the earth; which happens on the 22d of *March*, and the 23d of *September*.
- Air**, Air. This is an elastic fluid which covers the surface of the earth and surrounds it on every side. All the air which encompasses the earth considered together, is called the *atmosphere*, and the altitude of the air from the surface of the earth is termed the *altitude of the atmosphere*. *Cold air* contracts the fibres, *hot and moist* relaxes them. *Hot air* debilitates the body, the *serene* increases the strength: *Moist air* is hurtful. When the air is full of *noxious* and *contagious particles*, fasting is bad. *Sudden changes* of the air from *hot* to *cold*, or from *cold* to *hot*, are very injurious to the tone of the solid parts, and suppress perspiration.
- Ærugo**, Verdigrise. This is copper reduced into a green brittle body by means of an acid. This made into powder and made up into tents with any liquid not oily or unctuous, is a most excellent remedy to destroy the hardest *Callus* of a *Fistula*, which it will do in three or four days in such a manner that it may be all drawn out together, and a white Pus will supply its room.
- Æther**, is supposed to be a thin diaphanous fluid,

- fluid which not only furrounds the earth, but extends to the planets and fixed stars, and pervades all things, suffering all bodies to pass through it without resistance.
- Ætiologia, Ætiology**, From *αἰτία* a cause, and *λόγος* a discourse: This is a part of medicine which treats of the causes of health and diseases.
- Ætites**, the Eagle-stone. From *ἀετός* an Eagle. It has another stone within it which rattles when shaken.
- Agallochum**, Aloes-wood, remarkable for its fragrant smell.
- Agaricus**, Agaric, a fungus growing to the trunks of certain trees. It is purgative.
- Agératum**, Maudlin, from *α priv.* and *γῆρας* old age. It preserves the colour of its flowers a long while.
- Agnus castus**, the chaste tree; it is not much unlike a willow.
- Agrimonia**, Agrimony, a herb. It is hepatic, pectoral and vulnerary.
- Agrypnia**, constant waking. From *α priv.* and *ὑπνος* sleep. The same as *Coma Vigil*.
- Agryta**, a Mountebank, from *ἀγρεύω* to assemble the people.
- Alæ Nasi**, the sides of the nostrils.
- Albugo**, is a white superficial spot on the transparent cornea of the eye.
- Albumen Ovi**, the white of an egg.
- Alcali**, whatever ferments with acids is supposed to be an *Alcali*. Lixivial, fixed, and volatile salts are *Alcalies*; they render the blood more fluid, but do not promote putrefaction, as was formerly supposed.
- Alce**, an Elk, the name of an animal, whose hoof was said to cure the Falling-sickness.
- Alcea**, Vervain Mallows. It has the same virtues as mallows.
- Alchémia**, Alchemy, is properly that part of chemistry which treats of the transmutation of metals.
- Alcohol**, is an Arabic word, and signifies the pure part of a substance separated from its impurity. It is applied to spirit of wine highly rectified, and to a most impalpable powder.
- Alchimilla**, Ladies Mantle. It is an astrictive vulnerary.
- Alexipharmaca**, Alexipharmacs, from *ἀλίσσω* to drive away, and *φάρμακος* poison, because they were taken to be antidotes against it; but now this name is given to *Diaphoretics*.
- Alexitérium**, an Alexiterial, or antidote against poison.
- Altekengi**, Winter cherries. They have a subacid taste, and are detergent, aperient, diuretic, and proper to expel gravel. An ounce of the juice is a dose.
- Allantoïdes**, a membrane placed between the *Amnion* and the *Chorion*, which envelop the Fœtus. Its use is to receive and contain the urine, which passes into it by the *Uracbus*; but its existence is doubted by many. It is derived from *ἄλλας* a stuffed gut, and *εἶδος* shape, because in brutes it is like one.
- Allium**, Garlick.
- Alliaria**, Jack by the hedge, Sauce alone. It is diuretic and aperient, and good in cold scurvies.
- Alnus nigra**, the black Alder. A dram of the inner bark will vomit and purge very violently.
- Aloe**, Aloes, the inspissated juice of a plant growing in *Arabia*, *Ceylon*, *America*, &c.
- Alopecia**, falling off of the hair in a consumption, the French pox, and other diseases. From *ἄλωπης* a Fox, and *πίπτω* to fall, because foxes were said to be troubled with this disease.
- Alphos** or *Vitiligo*, Morpew, whitish scurf or scales.
- Alsine**, Chickweed. It has been given inwardly for spitting of blood, and applied externally against inflammations.
- Albaza**, Marshmallows. It is emollient, lubricating, and proper to soften the acrimony of the humours.
- Altitudo Poli**, the altitude of the pole. This is the angle which the axis of the earth makes with the horizon, and is the same as the *latitude of the place*.
- Aludel**, vel *Aludelli*, are subliming pots used in chemistry. They are without bottoms, and are fitted into one another. In the furnace at the bottom there is a pot which holds the matter to be sublimed, and at the top there is a head to retain the flowers that rise into it.
- Alvearium**, five *Mentus auditorius*, the cavity of the ear wherein the wax is generated.
- Alveoli Dentium**, the sockets of the teeth.
- Alumen**, Alum, a sacitious salt. The Roch or Rock Alum is generally to be preferred.
- Alvus**, the belly or cavity of the *Abdomen*, containing the *stomach*, *liver*, *spleen*, *intestines*, *kidneys*, *bladder*, &c. as also the place by which the natural excretion of excrements is made. Thus we say *Alvi Africtio*, costiveness; *Alvi Fluxus*, a looseness, &c.

500 An EXPLANATION of the TERMS of ART.

Amalgama, is the mixture of any other metal with quicksilver.

Anauris, five *Gutta serena*, from *αμαυρός* obscure, a loss of sight without any external blemish in the eye.

Amblyopia, Obscurity of sight. From *αμβλός* dull, and *ὄπτομαι* to see. There are four kinds, *Myopia*, *Presbyopia*, *Nyctalopia*, and *Hemeralopia*, which see.

Ambra Grisea, Ambergrease, a great perfume. This is a bituminous substance of an Ash-colour, with spots or veins, and is found floating on the sea in the Indian ocean. It melts into a yellow rosin, and will burn like it. It dissolves in spirit of wine, but not entirely. It is aphrodisiac, cordial, and strengthens the nervous system. The dose is gr. viii.

Ammi vulgare, common Bishop's-weed.

Ammonium vulgare, Bastard Stone-parley. The seed is carminative, aperient, diuretic, and emmenagogue.

Ammoniacum Gummi, Gum Ammoniac.

Amnios, the inner membrane which includes the *Fœtus*, and the liquor wherein it lies. It is white, soft, thin, and transparent.

Amplitudo Siderum, Amplitude of the stars. This is an arch of the horizon intercepted between the point of the east or west, and the point in which the star rises or sets. The first is called *Amplitude orientis*, and the other *Amplitude occiditæ*. It may be either North or South in both.

Amygdala, *amara et dulcis*, Almonds, bitter and sweet.

Amylum, Starch.

Anabasis, is the increase of the disease before it arrives at the state. From *αναβαίνω* to ascend.

Anacardia, the Malacca Bean. This is quite distasteful.

Anacathartica, Vomits. From *ανακαίω* to purge, and *ἄνω* upwards.

Anagallis, male and female Pimpernel. It is eaten as a salad.

Anagallis aquatica. See *Becabunga*.

Anæsthesia, is a loss of the faculty of perceiving the action of sensible objects on the organs of the senses.

Analeptica, Analeptics, are medicines that raise the spirits and restore the strength.

Analytis, is the reducing of any thing into its component principles. From *αναλύω* to dissolve.

Anamnētica, Remedies that help the memory; as also signs belonging to the

Diagnostics, which recal to the mind the past state of the body or disease.

Anasarca, is that kind of dropsy wherein the *Lympha* stagnates throughout the whole habit of body, causing it to appear bloated.

Anastomēsis, the Inosculation or mutual opening of the vessels into one another.

Anatome, Anatomy, the skilful dissection of an animal, especially man, in order to demonstrate the matter, *shape*, *structure*, and *connection of the parts*, for physical and medicinal purposes.

Anchusa, Alkanet, of no use in medicine at present.

Anchilops, *ἀγκυλώσις*, a tumor in the greater corner of the eye, which breaking turns to a *Fistula Lacrymalis*.

Ancon, *ἄγκων*, the elbow.

Anconæus, a muscle that serves to extend the Cubit. From *ἄγκων* the elbow.

Anchylis, *ἄγκυλη*, or *Anchylisis*, a contracted or stiff joint.

Androgynos, an Hermaphrodite. From *ἀνρ* a Man, and *γυνή* a Woman.

Anisum, Dill. The seed is carminative and good in the flatulent Colic.

Anemius Farnus, a Wind-furnace. From *ἄνεμος* the Wind.

Anemoscopia, Anemoscope, a machine invented to shew the change of the air or wind. From *ἄνεμος* the wind, and *σκοπος* a centinel or watch.

Aneurisma, an Aneurism. This is a soft tumor full of blood, and, when true, is a dilatation of an artery with pulsation, which disappears by pressure, and returns again afterwards. A *spurious aneurism* is when the artery being divided, pours out the blood into the adjacent parts, whence the tumor increases continually, which is soft, with little or no pulsation, and appears livid, tending to an abscess or mortification. It is derived from *ἀνεγείρω* to dilate.

Angiologia Angiölogy. This treats of the *Blood-vessels*, as well arteries as veins. From *ἄγγιον* a Vessel, and *λογία* a discourse.

Angiotomia, the opening a vein or artery. From *ἄγγιον* a vessel, and *τομή* to cut.

Anglica, Angélica, a herb. Every part of it is in use.

Angina, the Quinsy. From *ἀγγω* to choke, throttle, or strangle. See *Febris anguinosa*.

Anguilla, the Eel. The liver and gall have been used to promote child-birth.

Angulus

Angulus Incidentiæ, the Angle of Incidence, is that which the line of direction of a striking body makes with a perpendicular to the superficies at the point of contract.

Angulus Reflexionis, the Angle of Reflexion, is that which the same perpendicular makes with the line of direction of the body after it is struck: These two are always equal to each other.

Angulus Refractionis, the angle of Refraction. This affects the rays of light, and in order to make a refraction it is necessary the mediums through which they pass should differ. Thus if they pass through a rarer into a denser medium, the angle of refraction will be less than the angle of incidence, and the contrary.

Anime, a Rosin. It is seldom or never used.

Aniscaptor, see *Latissimus Dorfi*.

Anisi Semen, Aniseed. These are good to strengthen the stomach and intestines, to cure the gripes, and to abate the violence of Diarrhæas. The dose is half a dram.

Annularis Cartilago, see *Cricoides Cartilago*.

Annularis Protuberantia, annular Protuberance, is a tuberos part of the brain between the Cerebellum and the Testes of the brain.

Anodynum, Anody'ne, a medicine to ease pain. From *α priv.* and *ᾠδυν* Pain.

Anorexia, Anorexy, a loathing of food. From *α priv.* and *ὄρεξις* to desire.

Antagonista, Antagonist, one muscle is said to be an antagonist to another, when their actions are opposite. From *ἀντι* against, and *ἀγωνίζω* to strive.

Antaphrodisiaca, Antaphrodisiacs, medicines to repress venereal desires. From *ἀντι* against, and *Ἀφρο* Venus.

Antarthritica, Antarthritics, medicines for the gout and rheumatism. From *ἀντι* against, and *ἄρθρις* a disease of the joints.

Anthelmintica, Anthelmintics, remedies against worms. From *ἀντι* against, and *ἕλμιν* a worm.

Antiepileptica, Antiepileptics, medicines against the falling-sickness. From *ἀντι* and *ἐπιλαμβάνω* to invade.

Antelixa, the inward protuberance of the ear answering to the whole extent of the outward ear. From *ἄλξ* the volume of the ear.

Antera, the Summits or Apices. They are the male genital organs of a flower,

and are placed at the top of the *chive* and *filaments*. They contain the *proliferous powder* analogous to the *semen* in animals. From *ἄνθος* a flower.

Antbos, a Flower; likewise *Rosemary* is so called.

Antbrax, a Carbuncle or Plague-fore.

This begins from a pustule of the size of a mustard-seed, sometimes many break out together, which itch at first and grow red with violent heat and pain. Round about it there is a circle or burning halo of a large size, which induces a crusty ulcer of a livid or black colour, as if burnt with a hot iron.

Antropologia, any treatise concerning man.

From *ἄνθρωπος* a man, and *λογος* a discourse.

Anticacchēlica, Remedies against the Cochexy.

Anticardium, the pit of the Stomach, from *ἀντι* against, and *καρδιά* the heart.

Anticōlica, Remedies against the colic.

Antidotum, an Antidote, a medicine against poison. From *ἀντι* against, and *ἰδομαί* to give.

Antidysenterica, Remedies against the bloody Flux. Many other words are compounded with *anti* in the same manner, which need no farther explanation.

Antimonium, Antimony. This is a metallic substance, heavy, solid, brittle, of a leaden colour, with long shining Spicula or needles. It melts in the fire, but is not ductile. Some of the most efficacious medicines are produced from this mineral.

Antipathia, Antipathy, an unaccountable aversion some have to certain persons or things. From *ἀντι* and *πάθος* affection. This is sometimes applied to inanimate bodies.

Antibora, or *Anthora*, wholesome Wolfsbane, from *ἀντι* and *βόρα* Corruption. The virtues are doubtful.

Antispasmodicum, an Antispasmodic, is a remedy against contractions, spasms, and convulsions. From *αντισπασμ* is contract.

Antitbenar, one of the muscles that extend the thumb. From *ἀντι* against, and *θίναξ* the palm of the hand.

Antia pneumatica, an Air-pump, a machine invented to draw the air out from any vessel. The Elasticity of the air is the foundation of this contrivance.

Antrum Maxillæ superioris, the cavity of the upper Jaw. It is two inches in length, and above an inch high. This cavity

- cavity communicates with the *Foramina narium*, and is supposed to be the seat of the *Ozæna*. If the first upper grinder is drawn, it will let out the matter, which afterwards may be cleansed by injections. If there is no communication, a hole may be bored in the socket into the *Antrum*.
- Anus*, the Fundament, the extreme part of the strait gut.
- Aorta* five *Arteria magna*, the great Artery, which proceeds immediately from the left Ventricle of the heart.
- Aparine*, Goose-grass. It is said to be aperient, but it not used.
- Apæthia*, Apathy, Stoicism, without passions, from *α priv.* and *πάθος Affection*.
- Apepsia*, from *α priv.* and *πέπω to cook*. Indigestion.
- Aperientia*, Aperients, opening Medicines.
- Apes*, Bees. Their boney and wax are in use.
- Apetalus*, Apetalous. This is applied to flowers that want those beautiful leaves which generally give them that denomination. From *α priv.* and *πιταλον a leaf*.
- Apatectis*, from *αφαιρέω to take away*, a part of surgery; it signifies properly to take away superfluous things, as *Wens*; but is applied to the Amputation of the legs, arms, fingers, toes, &c.
- Appellium*, is the point of a Planet's orbit, in which he is at the greatest distance from the Sun. From *απο from*, and *ἥλιος the Sun*.
- Apphonia*, from *α priv.* and *φωνή voice*, loss of voice.
- Apbrodisus morbus*, from *Αφροδίτη Venus*, the French pox.
- Apthæ*, the Thrush. These are small round superficial ulcers occupying the mouth and fauces.
- Apices*, are the summits of the stamina or chieftes of a flower. See *Antheræ*.
- Apium*, Smallage. The root is one of the five opening roots.
- Aponeur-sis*, is the tail or tendon of a muscle.
- Apoplegmaticizantia*, from *απο from*, and *πλύμα Pblgm*, provokers of spittle.
- Apophysis*, from *ἀποφύω to grow out*, the process or protuberance of a bone.
- Apoplexia*, from *ἀποπλήγω to strike suddenly*, an Apoplexy, is a sudden privation of all sense and motion, the pulse at the same time beating pretty strongly.
- Apsima*, an Imposuume, Abscess, or collection of matter.
- Apozema*, from *αποζω to make bot*, *Apozem*, a decoction of several things put together.
- Apparatus*, the medicines, instruments, &c. that are to be got ready before the performance of an operation.
- Apyrexia*, from *α priv.* and *πυρίασσω to have a fever*, an intermission in fevers.
- Aquila alba*, a name given by the chemists to *Mercurius dulcis*.
- Aquilegia*, Columbines, a herb not in use.
- Arabicum Gummi*. Gum Arabic.
- Arachnoïdes*, from *αράχνη a spider*, and *ειδός shape*, because it is thought to resemble a spider's web. This is an epithet given to the Capsula of the crystalline humour, and was thought to be a distinct covering; but it is nothing else but a continuation of the membrane of the vitreous humour.
- Aranæarum Tela*, Spider's web. Inwardly they will cure an Ague, and outwardly they stop the bleeding of small wounds.
- Arcanum*, is a name given to medicines whose authors pretend to a secret manner of making and distributing them.
- Arche*, *αρχή*, from *ἀρχαω to begin*, the time of the invasion of a disease.
- Archiatre αρχίατρος*, a chief Physician, from *αρχή chief*, and *ιατρος physician*.
- Ardor Ventriculi*, heat of the stomach, by some called *Soda*.
- Ardor Urinæ*, heat of urine. See *Dysuria*.
- Areola Papillaris*, the dusky circle that surrounds the nipple.
- Argemon*, from *ἀργός white*, is a little ulcer occupying the circle of the Iris, within which it is white, but without it is red.
- Argentina*, Silver-weed or wild Tansey. This has been celebrated for curing Agues, the Whites, the bloody Flux, and the overflowing of the menses. The dose of the juice is four ounces, of the bruised seed a dram.
- Argentum*, Silver. This metal is well known; its chief use in medicine is to make the *lunar caustic*.
- Argentum vivum*, Quicksilver.
- Aridara*, an Atrophy or wasting of some particular part or member.
- Aristolochia*, *ἀριστιλοχία*, from *ἀριστος the best*, and *λοχος pregnant*; not from *λοχια* as some have supposed, whence they would have the *antepennultima* long. Birthwort. Of this there are three sorts, the long, the round, and the slender. This has been supposed to be of peculiar

use to cleanse the womb, to promote the menses, and to hasten delivery. The dose is from a scruple to a dram.

Arōma, ἀρώμα, Spice. Arōmata Spices.

Aromatica, Aromatics, spicy compositions.

Argutus Morbus, the King's-evil.

Arsenicum, Arsnic. This is either white, yellow, or red, all which have Cobalt for their basis. It consists of an acid salt, and a metallic substance, with a small quantity of sulphur. It is highly volatile, for if a piece of it is put into a crucible over the fire, it readily resolves and flies off in white smoke. Some have endeavoured to correct it by burning spirit of wine over it ten times, in order to cure intermitting fevers; but such medicines are best entirely omitted.

Artemisia, Mugwort, a herb.

Arteria, an Artery. This is a strong elastic conical canal, which carries the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. It has three coats; the external, which is vascular; the second, muscular; and the third nervous; to which Ruisch adds a fourth, which he terms cellular. All the arteries take their beginning from two principal trunks; of which one proceeds from the right ventricle of the heart, and is distributed in the Lungs; and the other, called the *Aorta*, comes from the left ventricle, and sends blood to every part, not excepting the heart and lungs.

Arteriostomia, from ἀρτερία and τέμνω to cut, to open an artery. This is sometimes performed in the temples.

Atbanita, Sow-bread. The root has been given as a purgative, but the use of it is not safe, for it inflames the *Fauces* and the *intestinal Canal*.

Arthritica, medicines for the Gout, the flying Gout, and the Rheumatism.

Arthritis, from ἄρθρον a Joint, the Gout, is a fixed pain in one of the joints. When it effects the foot it is the true Gout called Podagra.

Arthritis vaga, the flying Gout, is a pain with swelling, first in one joint, then in another.

Artroedia, from ἄρθρον to articulate, the articulation of the bones. It is otherwise called Artrosis and Articulatio.

Arum, Cuckow-pint, a plant.

Arytandides, from ἀρτάνδα, a kind of cup, and ἵδος shape. These are two Cartilages at the upper part of the *Larynx*, which joined together resemble the figure of an *Ewer*.

Arytandides, is a pair of muscles belong-

ing to the cartilages of the *Larynx*: It has its head in one of the *Arytenoide Cartilages*, and its tail in the other, and serves to shut the *Rima* or chink.

Asa Foetida, the same in English.

Asarum, ἄσαρον, Asarabacca.

Ascariides, are small round worms generally lodging in the strait gut, which create a tickling, sensation, and uneasiness.

Ascites, from ἄσχος a bottle, is a dropsy wherein water is collected in the belly, and causes it to swell.

Asparagus, corruptly called Sparrow-grass. It gives a strong smell to the urine soon after eating, and is therefore accounted diuretic, but is not to be depended upon for any medicinal purpose.

Aspera arteria, the Wind-pipe. This is a cartilaginous canal that reaches from the *Fauces* to the fourth vertebra of the back, where it is divided into two parts called *Bronchia*, which are distributed throughout the lungs, and serve for respiration.

Asphaltus, Jew's-pitch, a bitumen from the lake Asphaltites in Judea; it is never to be had genuine.

Asphyxia, from ἀσφύα and σφύζω to beat, a cessation of the pulse. It is sometimes taken for the highest degree of swooning, when the person seems quite dead.

Assatio, a roasting. This is sometimes applied to the toasting of *Nutmegs* or *Rhubarb*.

Asterismus, an Asterism or Constellation.

The fixed stars referred to various figures, are thus called, and were invented to distinguish them more readily.

Asthma convulsivum, a convulsive Asthma. It is a frequent, impeded, laborious and wheezing respiration attended with anxiety.

Asthma humerale, a pituitous or moist Asthma, besides what is above, is attended with a cough and a rejection of viscid phlegm, which is troublesome in the day as well as the night.

Astragalus, is the principal bone of the Tarsus, having six sides. It is covered with a cartilage, and its head is received into a Sinus at the lower end of the Tibia, and its hollow receives the small protuberance of that bone.

Astringentia, astringents or binding medicines.

Ataxia, Ataxy, Irregularity, Confusion.

Atbanor, a chemical furnace formerly employed to obtain the philosopher's stone. It is now used in tedious processes.

Atbanoma,

504 An EXPLANATION of the TERMS of ART.

Aberdema, from *Abaga Pap*, an encysted tumor which contains a matter like thin paste.

Atlas, is the first *vertebra* of the neck sustaining the head.

Atrophia, is a weakness of the tone of the nervous and musculous parts.

Atriplex foetida, stinking Orrach. It is looked upon as a great Antihysterick, and the very smell of it is said to be good in hysterick fits. It is best taken in the manner of tea.

Atrophia, Atrophy, from *a priv.* and *τρέφω* to nourish, a falling away of the whole body.

Attenuantia, Attenuants, such medicines as resolve and thin vici humours.

Attenitus Morbus, the same as the *Aplexy*.

Attractio, Attraction, is that force whereby two bodies mutually tend to each other. This is very great in the contact of the particles, and suddenly decreases, insomuch that it will not act at a small distance, but changes into a repelling force, by which particles mutually fly each other.

Avena, Oats. Gruel made of Oat-meal has a soft mucilaginous quality, and is useful in all diseases attended with an acrimony of the humours.

Aurantia Mala, Oranges.

Auricula Juda, Jew's-ear, a fungus growing on an Elder-tree. The internal use is dangerous.

Auricula Muris, Mouse-ear. The use of this is laid aside.

Auripigmentum, Orpiment. This consists of common sulphur and mercurial particles, which some call arsenical. It was thought to be a strong poison, but upon trial it will not kill a dog.

Aurum, Gold, the virtues of this metal have been highly extolled, but upon no good foundation.

Auris, the Ear. It is divided in three cavities; the external contains the *Meatus auditorius*; the middle, the *Tympanum*; and the internal the *Labyrinth*.

Austerus, austere, a rough astringent taste.

Autopsia, Autopsy, from *αὐτός* ones-self, and *ὥρα* sight, the same as ocular demonstration.

Axilla, the Arm-pit, the cavity under the arm.

Axillares venae et arteriae, Axillary Veins and Arteries, are those which come from the top of the trunk of the *Vena cava* and *great Artery*, over the heart to the *Arm-pit*.

Axioma, Axiom, is a self-evident proposition.

Axis, is the third *Vertebra* of the neck.

Axiungia, the Fat of Animals: *Hog's-lard*, *Mutton-suet*, and the *Fat of a Viper*, are all now ordered to be kept in the shops.

Azygos, from *a priv.* and *ζυγος* a yoke, a vein without a fellow. It is composed of the *intercostal*, *phrenic*, and *bronchial veins*, and enters the descending *Cava* near the *Auricle*.

B.

Bacca, a Berry, contains naked seeds in the midst of a succulent pulp.

Balanus, an Acorn, or *Glans Penis*.

Balaustia, Balaustines, are the flowers of a wild Pomegranate-tree. They are astringents, and may be useful in loosenesses, and the laxity of the gums. The *dose* is a dram in powder, half an ounce in infusion.

Balbities, Stammering.

Balneum mariae, a Water-bath used in distillation.

Balsamita, Costmary, a herb of the mint kind, but now out of use.

Balsamum Brasiliense sive Capaiba, Balsam of Capivi.

Balsamum Giliadense, Balm of Gilead. The *dose* is from six drops to half a dram.

Balsamum Peruvianum, Balsam of Peru.

Balsamum Tolutanum, Balsam of Tolu.

Bardana, Burdock.

Barycoëia, from *βαρύ* heavy, and *αἰσέν* to hear, hardness of hearing,

Barometrum, Barometer, from *βάρος* a weight, and *μέτρος* a measure, an instrument to measure the weight of the air.

Basilica Vena, a vein in the arm.

Basilicum, an ointment so called.

Basis Glossum, from *βάσις* the bottom, and *γλῶσσαι* the tongue, a pair of muscles that depress the tongue. But *Winslow* includes them under the general name of *Hyo-glossum*.

Basis is the upper part of the heart opposite the point.

Bdellium, is a gummy resinous juice, concreted into globes of various forms and magnitude. The external appearance is much like *Myrrb*. It is good in disorders of the breast, and to promote urine. The *dose* is half a dram. Outwardly it softens, resolves, and ripens Tumors.

Becabunga, Brook-lime. This herb temperates acrimony, and is good in the
bat

- bot Scurvy.** It may be either eaten as salad, or four ounces of the juice may be taken as a dose.
- Bēchica, Bechies,** from *βῆξ* a cough, Medicines proper for a cough and to promote expectoration.
- Bellis major et minor,** the Ox-eye and common daisy. They are vulnerary, detergent, emollient, and attenuant. The decoction of the leaves of the Ox-eye before the flowers appear, is a great diuretic and vulnerary, and commended in a purulent spitting. The dose of the juice is four ounces.
- Benzdinum** or *Afa dulcis*, Benjamin, a concrete resinous juice.
- Berberis,** the Barberry-bush. The berries are cooling and astringent. They restrain the effervescence of the humours, mitigate bilious fluxes, strengthen the stomach, excite the appetite, abate the acrimony of the humours, and thicken the dissolved fluids. The dose of the expressed juice is an ounce.
- Beriberii,** a kind of a Palsy or Tremor in the *East-Indies*. It depraves the motion of the hands and feet, and makes them tremble, and sometimes the whole body.
- Beta, Beets,** a garden herb. The juice of the root promotes sneezing, but is not safe.
- Betonica, Betony,** an herb.
- Betula,** the Birch-tree. Before the appearance of the leaves or buds, a liquor may be gained by wounding the bark of this tree, which promotes urine, cleanses the kidneys, and is good against the Scurvy. It opens obstructions of the Viscera, and is proper in the jaundice. After this liquor has undergone a gentle fermentation it is called *Birch-wine*; a glaſs or two of which may be drank in a morning fasting. Some drink a bottle of it in the beginning of a Consumption.
- Bezoar,** a calculous concretion in the stomachs of certain animals of the goat kind. It has been looked upon as a great antidote against poison, but has no more real vertues than prepared Oyster-shells.
- Bezoar minérale,** mineral Bezoar; a preparation of Antimony differing little from the *Calx*.
- Biceps Māsculus,** a muscle with two heads. There are two so called, the one bends the *Cubiti*, and the other the *Tibia*. There is likewise the *Biceps externus humeri*, which has likewise the name of *Gemellus*.
- Bilis,** the Gall, is a refinous-sulphureous humour, or animal soap, of a yellow colour, a bitter taste, diluted with serum, secreted in the liver, serving for the dissolution of aliments and the secretion of the chyle. It is of an alkaline nature, when dried is inflammable, and will dissolve in spirit of wine or water. It is of two sorts, the *hepatic* and the *cystic*; the former is brought by biliferous ducts every where dispersed in the liver to the *Choloductus*, and so to the *Duodenum*. It is more fluid than the *cystic*, which is thicker, of a deeper colour, and a bitterer taste. This last is a kind of purgative and natural clyster.
- Bilis atra,** black Bile. When the gall turns black, it sometimes tastes as four as vinegar, and sometimes like corrupted blood. It is very corrosive.
- Bismuthum,** Bismuth, is a semi-metal like the *Regulus* of Antimony or Zinc. It will dissolve in spirit of nitre.
- Bistorta,** Bistort, a Plant.
- Bitumen,** a bituminous juice, is a mineral substance which is inflammable, and will mix with oil. Thus *Naptha* or *Petroleum*, *Pissaspphaltum* or mineral pitch, and *Barbades Tar* are liquid *Bitumens*. The solid *Bitumens* are *Bitumen Judaicum* or Jew's-pitch, *Ambergrease*, *Amber*, *Agate*, and *Carbo fossilis* or pit-coal.
- Bolus,** Bole, is a heavy, fat, styptic earth. *Bolus Armena*, Bole Armenic, is now very rarely to be had; instead of which is used *Bolus Gallica*, French Bole. It is absorbent and good against a looseness. The dose is half a dram.
- Bonus Henricus,** English Mercury, a plant. In some parts of *England*, it is eaten like *spinage*.
- Borago,** Borrage. It dissolves gross humours, and as it abounds with a nitrous salt, is good in all inflammatory fevers, as well as all diseases wherein the humours are not sufficiently fluid. The juice of the leaves is taken from two to six ounces. The flowers are one of the cordial flowers.
- Borax,** a mineral salt.
- Berberogmus,** from *βῆξ* to make a noise, a grumbling of the guts.
- Botanica,** Botany, from *βόταν* a herb, the art of describing and enumerating the virtues of plants.
- Botrys,** Jerusalem Oak. This herb is greatly commended in pituitous disorders of the breast, in shortness of breath, and the moist asthma. It is said to heal Ulcers of the lungs. A dram of the dried leaves is a dose, or it may be drank as tea.

506 An EXPLANATION of the TERMS of ART.

- Brassica capitata alba*, white Cabbage,
Brassica capitata rubra, red Cabbage.
Brassica rubra vulgaris, red Coleworts.
Brassica alba vulgaris, white or green Coleworts.
Brassica alba crispa, Savoy Cabbages.
Brassica Cauli-flora, Collyflowers. These are of more use in the kitchen than in the shops; and though some have applied them to medicinal uses, they may very well be spared.
Brachialis or *Brachiaæus externus*, a muscle, serving to extend the arm, from *Brachium* an arm.
Brachialis or *Brachiaæus internus*, a muscle which serves to bend the arm.
Bradypepsia, from *βραδύ* slow, and *πέπτω* to cook, slow digestion.
Bregma or *Parietalia Offa*, the parietal bones which compose the superior and lateral parts of the skull. They join to the *Os Frontis* by the coronal Suture, to each other on the crown of the head by the sagittal Suture, to the bone of the Occiput by the lambdoidal, and to the bones of the Temples by the squamous Suture.
Bronchia, the Ramifications of the *Aspera Arteria* or Wind-pipe.
Bronchocèle, from *βερόγχος* the middle part of the Wind-pipe, and *κύλη* a swelling, a tumour or wen on the fore part of the neck.
Bronchotomia, from *βερόγχος* and *τομή* to cut, Bronchotomy. The operation of cutting the Wind-pipe.
Bryonia alba, white Briony. The root of this has been accounted a good purge in the dropsy, hysteric passion, the asthma, epilepsy, vertigo, palsy, gout, madness, and chronic diseases, particularly in the moist asthma, dropsy of the breast and womb. The dose of the root in powder is from a scruple to a dram; of the juice from a dram to half an ounce in broth. Mad people, after sufficient bleeding, may take a dram every third or fourth day till they are well. An Extract made with wine is safest, the dose of which is from a scruple to a dram. The root held in the hand has been known to loosen the belly.
Bubo, from *βύβω* the grain, a venereal or pestilential boil in the groin.
Bubercule, from *βύβω* and *κύλη* a swelling, a rupture in the groin.
Buccinator, a muscle in the cheek, which serves to draw the lips lengthwise, and to widen the mouth.
Bufo, a Toad. A Woman, says *Solinander*, whose husband had a dropsy, being tired of the expence he put her to, was desirous of dispatching him out of the world; therefore she burnt a Toad to powder in an earthen pot, and gave him some with his drink, which proved very diuretic. She thinking he had not had enough, repeats the dose to make sure work, which carried off the water and he recovered. Others cutting off the head, and taking out the guts, dry them in the shade. The dose of the powder is from half a scruple to half a dram, as a diuretic.
Buglossum, Garden Bugloss, from *βῦς* an ox, and *γλῶσσα* a tongue, because the leaves resemble an ox's tongue. It has much the same virtues as *Borraga*.
Bugula, Bugle or middle Consound. It is an astringent vulnerary, and reckoned good in hæmorrhages, the bloody flux, and the whites. The expressed juice is given from four to six ounces; or a handful of the leaves in infusion or decoction.
Bulimus, from *βῦς* an ox, and *λίμος* hunger, insatiable hunger, a canine appetite.
Bursa Passoris, Shepherds-purse. This is vulnerary, astringent, and cooling, and is recommended in all hæmorrhages and fluxes by Ray. A bit of cotton dipped in the juice and put into the nostrils, stops bleeding at the nose.
Buxus, the Box-tree. Some prefer the decoction of the wood in venereal cases, to *Guaiacum*. A dram of the leaves will purge, but we have more agreeable Cathartics. The dose of the wood in decoction is from half an ounce to an ounce.

C.

- Cachexia*, from *κακός* evil, and *ἔξις* habit, a Cachexy. It is a bad and subtumid habit of body with a discoloured face and skin, with weakness, listlessness, and shortness of breath.
Cacochymia, from *κακός* evil, and *χυμός* juice, a depravation of the fluids of the body, or when it abounds with bad humours.
Cadmia, this term has been used for *Lapis Calaminaris*, as well as for tutty.
Cæsareus Partus, Cæsarean birth, is the cutting open the womb after the death of the mother, to save the life of the child.
Calaminaris Lapis, Calamine stone.
Calamintia, Field Calamint, *Calamintha*

- montana*, common Calamint. These incide viscid humours, excite the appetite, help digestion, promote urine and the menses, and are useful in diseases of the breast. They are to be used as tea.
- Calamus aromaticus*, Sweet-scented Flag.
- Calamus Scriptorius*, is a cavity between the process of the brain called *Nates* and *Testes*, and is the *fourth ventricle*.
- Calcinatio*, Calcination, is the reduction of hard bodies into powder, or to a substance that will readily powder, by the action of fire. This may likewise be done with acid spirits.
- Calcinatio philosophica*, Philosophic calcination, is to hang horns, bones or hoofs over boiling water for some hours, till they have lost their mucilage, and may be reduced into powder.
- Calculus*, the Stone, is a hard concretion generated in various parts of the body, as the kidneys, bladder, gall-bladder, &c.
- Calendula*, Garden Marigold. It is said to open obstructions of the liver, spleen, and womb, to cure the jaundice, and to promote the Menses. The juice of the whole plant is given from an ounce to four ounces; the extract, from a dram to two drams.
- Calx viva*, quick lime. This is made by the calcination of certain stones and shells. Of the latter the best Lime-water is made for medicinal purposes.
- Calentura*, Calenture, is a disease which sailors are subject to in hot climates; it consists in a depraved imagination, for they take the sea to be green fields, and would jump over-board if not prevented. The pulse is weak, slow, and equal, without a fever or excessive heat.
- Calyx* in Botany, is that part of a flower which sustains or involves the rest.
- Callus*, is a hardness of the skin without sense arising from hard labour. It is likewise the substance that unites a broken bone.
- Calomelas*, Calomel, Mercurius dulcis.
- Calva*, the skull, Scalp, or top of the head.
- Calvitium* and *Calvities*, Baldness.
- Calyptra*, a Cap, from *καλύπτω* to hide. It is the thin membranous covering of flower, and is put on the parts of fructification, as in mosses.
- Campechense Lignum*, Logwood.
- Camphora*, Camphire, a rosin.
- Camera obscura*, is an optic machine, wherein the light passing through a convex glass into a dark room, objects opposite to the glass in the day-time are represented inverted, on a white wall, paper, or cloth. The focus of the glass will be best to be about four or five feet, and the white cloth should be placed opposite to the glass, at a little more than the distance of the focus. Then objects at the distance of 55 feet will be represented distinctly on the cloth.
- Canaliculus arteriosus*, is the vessel between the great artery and the pulmonary artery in a *fœtus*, which is obliterated in adults.
- Canalis Alimentorum*, the alimentary Canal. This reaches from the Fauces to the Anus, and includes the Oesophagus, stomach, and all the intestines.
- Cancer*, a disease so called from turgid veins resembling the feet of a crab.
- Cancrorum Chelæ*, the black tips of Crabs-claws.
- Cancrorum Oculi*, Crabs-eyes. These are hard concretions on each side of the stomach, towards the head of a Crawfish. They absorb acids and are given to half a dram.
- Canella alba*, a Bark.
- Cannabis*, Hemp, the seed. It is good in coughs, heat of urine, and the jaundice. The dose in substance is a dram: in infusions or emulsions half an ounce.
- Cantharides*, Spanish Flies.
- Canthus*, *καὶθός*, either angle of the eye. That next the nose is *Canthus major*, or the greater angle.
- Capillaria vasa*, Capillary Vessels, so called because they are as fine as a hair.
- Capillaris Herba*, a capillary Herb. These have no main stalk or stem, but their leaves rise immediately from the root upon pedicles, and produce their seed on the back of the leaves.
- Capparis*, the Caper-bush. The bark of the root is accounted very good in obstructions of the liver, spleen, pancreas and womb, as well as the hypochondriac disorders. The dose in powder is a dram; decocted in water or wine, an ounce.
- Caprifolium*, Wood-bind, or Honey-suckle. Its virtues are doubtful.
- Capsicum*, Guinea Pepper. See *Piper Indicum*.
- Capsula Cordis*, the same as *Pericardium*, a pouch which contains the heart.
- Capsula Atrabiliaria*, are the same as *Reines succenturiati*, which see.
- Capsula communis*, is a membrane arising from the *Peritonæum*, and inclosing both the *Vena Porta* and *Porus biliaris*.
- Capsula seminales*, the same as *Vesicula seminales*.
- Caput vel Rostrum Gallinaginis*, a kind of caruncle

508 An EXPLANATION of the TERMS of ART.

- caruncle at the extremities or apertures of the *Vesiculae seminales*.
- Caput Mortuum**, is what remains after the distillation, particularly of minerals, and especially of Vitriol.
- Caranna**, this is a resin brought from *New Spain*, but is not used.
- Carbunculus**, a Carbuncle. See *Anthrax*.
- Carcinoma**, the same as *Cancer*.
- Cardamomum**, Cardamoms.
- Cardiaca**, Cordials.
- Cardiaca**, Motherwort. This is said to be good in a palpitation of the heart, obstructions of the Viscera, and hysteric diseases. The dose of the leaves in powder is a dram.
- Cardialgia**, a violent pain in either orifice of the stomach.
- Carduus benedictus**, blessed Thistle.
- Caries**, Foulness of the Bones.
- Carica**, dried Figs.
- Carlina**, Carlina Thistle, not used.
- Carminantia vel Carminativa**, Carminatives.
- Carotides Arteriae**, the carotid Arteries, rise from the *Aorta* a little above the heart, and ascend on each side of the *Aspera Arteria*, towards the head.
- Carpobalsamum**, the fruit of the Balsam-tree, out of use.
- Cartamus**, Bastard Saffron. An ounce of the seeds given in an emulsion will purge.
- Carpus**, the Wrist, consists of eight little bones, and connects the Cubit to the hand.
- Cartilago**, a Cartilage. This is a smooth solid body, drier and harder than a ligament, but softer than a bone. It is smooth and elastic, covering the heads and sockets of the bones, of the joints, rendering their motion easy.
- Carui**, Caraway. The seeds are in use.
- Cartilago ensiformis**, the extremity of the Sternum, near the stomach.
- Caruncula lacrymalis**, or *Glandula lacrymalis*, is seated in the greater corner of the eye, from whence proceed two or three small ducts, which serve to moisten the globe of the eye. There are likewise two small perforations called *Puncta Lacrymalia*, which open and discharge the superfluous moisture into the nose, through a large excretory tube.
- Cardmule Myrtiformes**. These lie near the entrance of the *Vagina*, and are supposed to proceed from the rupture of the *Hymen*.
- Carunculae papillares**. These are small corpuscles in the *Papulis* of the kidneys, about twelve in number, which are only a bundle or collection of little urinary pipes.
- Carus**, a sleepy disease, in which the patient cannot be waked, or immediately falls asleep again.
- Caryophylla aromatica**, Cloves.
- Caryophylla rubra**, Clove July-flowers.
- Cascarilla**, this was formerly called *grey Peruvian Bark*. It is the same as *Cortex Eleutheria*.
- Cassia Fistularis**, Cassia Fistula, or the Pudding-pipe tree.
- Cassia Lignea**, a Bark. It is an inferior kind of Cinnamon, but slimy when chewed.
- Castoreum**, Castor, the inguinal glands of a Beaver.
- Casumunar**, a tuberous root. It strengthens the nerves, refreshes the spirits, and is a good stomachic. The dose is from half a scruple to half a dram.
- Catalepsis**, from *καταλαμβάνω* to seize, a Catalepsy. It is a sudden abolition of all the senses and voluntary motions, and the body continues in the same posture it was in at the attack of the disease.
- Catamēnia**, from *κατά* and *μή* a month, the same as *Menjes*.
- Cataphora**, the same as *Coma*.
- Cataplasma**, a Poullice.
- Cataracta**, is a want of transparency of the chryselline humour, whereby the sight is diminished or lost.
- Catarrhus**, a Catarrh, a flux of humours from the glandulous coats of the *fauces*, *menth*, *nostrils*, and *bronchia*.
- Catarrhus suffocativus**, a suffocating Catarrh. This is a kind of palsey affecting the nerves which serve for respiration. It comes on unawares, with great anxiety and wheezing; the face is swelled and looks red.
- Catechu**, *five Terra Japonica*, Japan earth.
- Cathartica**, milder Caustics.
- Cathartica**, purging medicines.
- Catheter**, a silver instrument to draw off urine out of the bladder.
- Catholicon**, a universal medicine.
- Catechus**, the same as *Catalepsis*.
- Cauda equina**, Horse tail. This is astringent, and said to be good in all hæmorrhages and fluxes. The dose of the herb or root in powder is a dram.
- Caulis**, the stalk of a herb.
- Cassica**, Caustics, are such things as burn the skin and flesh to a hard crust or eschar.
- Causus**, a burning Fever. It is attended with a burning heat over the whole body,

- body, an unquenchable thirst, and a dry, chapped, black tongue.
- Cauterium*, a Caútery, is either *actual*, as a hot iron, gold, or silver; or *potential*, as caustic medicines.
- Centaúrium majus et minus*, Céntaury the greater and the less.
- Centinodium*, Knot-grass. This is an astringent, and cried up for its efficacy in all hæmorrhages and fluxes. The dose of the juice is two or three ounces.
- Centrum Gravitatis*, the centre of gravity, is that point of a body about which all parts of the body, however placed, are in *Equilibrium*.
- Cepa*, Onions. These are frequently eaten raw, and agree well enough with cold stomachs, and by their diuretic qualities are serviceable in the gravel. They enter into *suppurating Cataplasms*.
- Cephalæa*, from κεφαλή the head, and ἄγος to labour, a violent and obstinate Head-ach.
- Cephalalgia*, a Pain in the Head.
- Cephalica*, Cephalics, medicines proper for the head and nerves.
- Cera flava*, yellow Bees-wax.
- Cera alba*, white Bees-wax.
- Cerasus*, a Cherry-tree. The fruit is cooling, and quenches thirst.
- Cerato glossum*, from κίεας a horn, and γλῶσσα a tongue. This pair of muscles proceeds from the superior part of the *Os Hyoides* laterally, and draws the tongue into the mouth.
- Ceratum*, a Cerate, an external medicine thicker than an ointment, and softer than a plaster.
- Cerebellum*, is part of the brain, and is seated in the lower part of the skull, under the posterior lobes of the brain, and the second process of the *Dura Mater*. It is composed of a cortical and medullary substance.
- Cerebrum*, is that part of the brain which possesses the upper and fore part of the skull. It is separated from the *Cerebellum* by the second process of the *Dura Mater*. Its upper part is divided into four lobes, two anterior, and two posterior, which last are much the largest.
- Cervisia*, *five Cervisia*, medicata, a Diet-drink.
- Cervix*, the back part of the neck.
- Ceramina*, Ear-wax.
- Cerissa*, Cerus or white Lead.
- Ceterach*, Spleen-wort. It is said to be pectoral, aperient, and to open obstructions of the *Viscera*. It may be drank as tea.
- Chæresdium*, Chervil. This is diuretic, opens obstructions of the Viscera, and resolves grumous blood. *Groffroy* affirms it is a *specific for the Dropsy*, and if this will not cure it nothing else will. The dose of the juice is three ounces every third or fourth hour.
- Chalybs*, Steel.
- Chamæcissus*, Ground-ivy. See *Hedera terrestris*.
- Chamaedræ*, Germander, or Ground-oak.
- Chamæmilum*, Camomile.
- Chamaepitys*, Ground-pine. This is aperient, vulnerary, cephalic, and nervine. It is good in the Palsy, and greatly esteemed against the Gout. It may be drank as tea, or a dram of the powder may be taken in wine or whey.
- Cheliri*, Wall-flower. A Conserve of these flowers is recommended in Catarrhs, pains of the head, suppression of the menses, and the jaundice.
- Cheledonium majus*, Celandine. Some say the powder of the root given from half a dram to a dram is diuretic, aperient, and sudorific; and that it cures the *Cachexy*, *dropsy*, and *jaundice*. Others affirm, the internal use is not safe. The juice dropping from the broken stalk, with a little breast-milk, is good for ulcers or films in the eyes. The extract is proper in the same cases, if the size of a pin's head is put in at a time.
- Cheledonium minus*, Pile-wort. This is said to be antiscorbutic and good against the piles. It may be eaten as a salad.
- Chemia*, Chemistry, as applied to medicine, is the art of separating the useful parts of bodies from the gross and less useful.
- China*, China-root. It dissolves thick gross humours, and carries off acrid salts by sweat and urine. The dose in substance is from half a dram to a dram and a half; in decoction, from a dram to an ounce.
- Chiragra*, the Gout in the hands.
- Chirurgia*, Surgery, is that branch of medicine that removes diseases by manual operations, assisted with instruments and topical remedies.
- Chirurgus*, a Surgeon, is one skilled in the art of surgery.
- Chlorosis*, from χλωρὸν to be green, the Green-sickness. It is the cachexy of virgins, attended with heaviness of body, a tense lassitude of the legs and feet, difficulty of breathing, palpitation of the heart, pain of the head, suppression of the menses, a discoloured face, dark circles under the eyes, and a longing for coals, chalk, &c.

Cholagoga,

- Cholagoga**, Chologogues, medicines which evacuate the bile.
- Choledochus**, the biliary Duct, which is made up of the union of *Porus biliaris* and the *cystic duct*, discharging the bile into the *Duodenum*.
- Cholera Morbus**, a Vomiting and Looseness. This happens when the *peristaltic* motion of the guts is partly inverted, from a most sharp caustic matter of various kinds, irritating them to a convulsive contraction, attended with a very plentiful evacuation of a *bilious Subarra*, upwards and downwards.
- Chondrosy desmos**, from *χονδρος* a cartilage, and *συνδεσμος* a ligament, a cartilaginous Ligament.
- Chorea Sancti Viti**, St. Vitus's Dance, is attended with vague and violent spasmodic motions, in which all parts of the body are agitated involuntarily, with various antic postures and ridiculous gesticulations.
- Chorion**, the external membrane that contains the rest, the waters and the *fœtus* in the womb.
- Chronicus Morbus**, a chronic disease is one of long duration, as the *Dropsy*, *Asthma*, &c.
- Chylus**, Chyle, is a milky liquor or natural emulsion, which is insipid, consisting of oleous and mucilaginous parts, extracted from the dissolved aliments.
- Cicatrisantia**, such things as heal wounds after they are filled up with good flesh.
- Cicatrix**, is the mark or scar that remains after the healing of a wound.
- Cicer rubrum**, red Chickles or vetches, said to be diuretic, but now out of use.
- Cibdæum**, wild Succory. This attenuates gross humours, and renders them fluid, restores all the secretions, and tempers the heat of the Viscera, arising from the stagnation of sharp humours therein; for it opens incipient obstructions. Eaten as a salad, it will cure obstinate agues. A dram of the dried leaves is a *dose*, and three ounces of the juice.
- Cicuta**, Hemlock. Some look upon this as a dangerous poison, and others a salutary medicine in a proper dose; but it is best to abstain both from the inward and outward use of it.
- Cilia** are two small soft cartilages on the edges of the eye-lids.
- Cineres Russici**, Russian Pot-ashes.
- Cinnabaris nativa**, native Cinnabar, a ponderous mineral of a red colour, composed of sulphur and mercury.
- Some prefer this to the factitious, but without reason.
- Cinnamomum**, Cinnamon, an aromatic bark.
- Circulatio chémica**, Circulation in Chemistry is when one body called a *Blind Head*, is inverted into another, in which there is matter to be digested by heat. What the heat raises is collected in the upper part of the receiver, because it cannot fly away, and then falls down again.
- Circocile**, from *κισκος* a *Varix*, and *κνήμη* a *Tumour*, is a varicous swelling of the vessels going to the *Testes*.
- Citrea Malus**, the Citron-tree. It bears a fruit akin to Lemons, but the juice is not quite so acid.
- Citrullus**, Citruls. The seed is one of the four greater cold seeds.
- Clarificatio**, is the manner of rendering juices and decoctions more fine and clear, which is done by filtration, subsidence, fermentation, or by the addition of the white of an egg or milk. A few grains of Alum will carry down the oily parts of distilled waters.
- Clavicula**, the channel or Collar Bones. They are seated at the basis of the neck, above the breast; one on each side.
- Clavus**, a Nail or Button. It signifies also a corn on the feet.
- Clavus hystericus**, is a circumscribed pain in the head, as if a nail were driven into it. It attends the hysteric passion.
- Clitoris**, or *Penis muliebris*, is a small spongy body, seated in the upper part of the *Rima* of the female *Pudenda*, the greatest part of which is concealed under the skin or prepuce. It is analogous to the *Penis* in men.
- Clyster five Enema**, a Clyster or Glyster.
- Coalescentia**, Coalèscence, is the union of solid parts that were before separated.
- Cobaltum**, Cobalt, is a fossile body, hard, heavy, almost black like *Antimony*, or some of the *Pyrites*. It has a strong sulphureous smell when thrown on the fire. The several kinds of Arsnic are made of this mineral.
- Coccinella**, Cochineal. These insects are said to be cordial and alexipharmac. The *dose* is from six grains to half a dram.
- Cochleare**, a Spoon or Spoonful. A large spoonful contains half an ounce, a small spoonful, a dram.
- Cochlearia Hortensis**, Garden Scurvy-grass.
- Cœliaca arteria**, the Celiac Artery, arises from the *Aorta*, and is divided into several branches, which are bestowed on the

the Liver, Spleen, Pancreas, Stomach, Omentum, and Duodenum.

Colica Pässio, five Affectio, is a kind of *Diarrhoea*, wherein the aliment comes away little altered.

Coffe, Coffee. This is frequently taken with a design to prevent sleepiness.

Cobobatio, is the returning a distilled liquor on what it was drawn from, or on fresh ingredients of the same kind.

Coindicantia, Coindicants, are signs which, considered with other signs, favour the Indication.

Colica, the Cholic, properly so called, is a pain in the *Colon*, attended with costiveness.

Colica biliosa, a bilious Colic, is attended with a *Cardialgia*, a hoarse voice, a loathing of victuals, a vomiting of porraceous bile, hiccuping, a feverish heat, restlessness, intense thirst, a bitter taste in the mouth, little reddish urine, and sometimes turns to a *bilious Diarrhoea*.

Colica à calculo felleo, the Colic from a stone in the Gall-bladder. When stones in the Gall-bladder prevent the excretion of the bile, the ducts which are very sensible are distended; hence by consent there is not only a most acute pain in the *Abdomen*, chiefly in the right *Hypochondrium*, but such a straitness and difficulty of breathing as seems to threaten suffocation. The body is bound at the same time, with coldness of the extremities. But if the stone attempts to pass through the *Ductus choledochus*, there is a fixed intolerable pain in that region, and a most troublesome reaching to vomit, with a yellow colour of the skin, lassitude and costiveness. When the stones come away, all the symptoms cease.

Colica calculosa, the Stone Colic. This is a dull heavy pain in one of the *Ureters* when a small stone stops there in its passage from the kidneys to the bladder.

Colica convulsiva et spasmodica, the convulsive and spasmodic Colic. It is known by a compression of the belly, and a drawing of the navel inwards. The body is constipated to the highest degree, for it will neither emit a *Flatus*, nor admit a clyster, but with difficulty; the *Peritonaeum* and the muscles of the *Abdomen* are violently contracted. There is a coldness of the extremities, shivering and quaking, a hard and contracted pulse, the highest anxiety, and sometimes fainting. It is frequently attended with a *Paresis* or palsy of the hands.

Colica flatulenta, the Wind Colic. This is an acute pain in the small guts, and the *Abdomen* is inflated and swells, insomuch that the pain is often exasperated with touching. The body is bound, the stomach inflated, and the respiration becomes difficult. To these cardialgic passions supervene an ineffectual reaching to vomit.

Colica haemorrhoidalis, the Colic, from the suppression of the bleeding piles. When this evacuation, which has been periodical, is stopped, the blood will stagnate in the membranes of the intestines, and produce most violent pains.

Colica Hysterica, the hysteric Colic. This happens from the suppression of the menses, which causes the blood to stagnate in the coats of the intestines, particularly in the *colon*, and is the cause of severe griping pains.

Colica Hypochondriaca, the Colic of Hypochondriacs. This is a common symptom of the hypochondriac disease, and is a violent tense pain in the right *Hypochondrium* under the *Os Ileum*, or under the liver about the flexure of the *colon*, but chiefly in the left *Hypochondrium*, under the *Diaphragm* and *Spleen*, about the great flexure of the *Colon*, attended with costiveness, difficulty of urine, anxiety, and dejection of strength.

Colica Infantum, the Colic of sucking infants. This happens from milk greatly corrupted by the mixture of the bile, and rendered corrosive. Hence the stools are little and green, from the corrosion of the intestinal coats. This is often followed with fatal epileptic convulsions.

Colica Puerperarum, the Colic of child-bed women. When the belly has been exposed to cold, or the flux of the *Lochia* is deficient, and the body is not properly bound after delivery, there are often violent griping pains in the *Abdomen*.

Colica Verminea, Colic from Worms. This affects children, from worms in the *Ileum*, which is often attended with a fever and a *Syncope*. There is a sharp pain in the belly, as if it was bored with a piercer.

Collum, the Neck. The fore part is properly called *Collum*, the back part *Cervix*.

Colocynthis, *Coloquintida*. The pulp of the bitter apple. It is never given without preparation.

Colon. This is the greatest and widest of

512 An EXPLANATION of the TERMS of ART.

- all the intestines. It begins where the *Ileum* ends.
- Collyrium*, is the form of a medicine to apply to the eyes.
- Colophonia*, Rosin.
- Columnæ carnea cordis*, fleshy pillars of the heart. They are little muscles fastened to the *Parietes* of the heart on one side, and to the *Tricuspid* and *Mitral Valves* on the other, which assist the contraction of the heart in the *Systole*, and prevents its too great dilatation in the *Diastole*.
- Coma Somnolentum*, is a sleepy disease or constant drowsiness; the patient often falls asleep unawares in the midst of business.
- Coma Vigil*, in this disease the patient has a constant inclination to sleep, but cannot. It is the symptom of a fever.
- Complexum par*, a pair of muscles serving to extend the neck, or pull it backwards.
- Complicati Morbi*, a complication of diseases, when more diseases than one concur in one subject.
- Comprime*, Compresses, are commonly made of linen folded together, designed to keep on dressings, or the parts in their due situation.
- Conditum*, a simple medicine candied with sugar.
- Conductor*, is an instrument to be conveyed into the bladder, to conduct the knife in cutting for the stone.
- Condyloma*, *Κονδυλωμα*, a general name for fleshy excrescences, generally venereal, which appear about the *Anus* in men, and the *Anus* and *Pudenda* in women. The kinds are the *Crysa*, *Ficus*, *Marrisca*, and *Thymus*, which see.
- Confectio*, is used to signify any composition made with powders, gums, honey, sugars, syrups, &c.
- Conglobata Glandula*, is a simple gland, consisting of elastic circular fibres, which impel the Lymph and Chyle into their proper ducts.
- Conglomerata Glandula*, is a compound Gland, consisting of several others connected by one common membrane. They have each a small canal, which being united, form an excretory duct, for the passage of a secreted fluid, such as the *bile*, *urine*, *saliva*, &c.
- Consensus*, *Partium nervosarum*, Consent of the nervous parts, is the mutual communication of vitiated motions, which the nervous parts, endowed with an exquisite sense and motion, maintain among themselves.
- Conserua*, Conserve, is the mixture of any fresh vegetable with sugar, in order to preserve it.
- Consolida major*, Comfrey. The root is good in internal ulcers, spitting of blood, and the Dysentery, but is seldom given alone.
- Contagium*, Contagion, is a poison whereby a disease is communicated from one person to another, which may either be by immediate contact, as the *Itch* and *French Pox*, or at a distance, by *effluvia* in the air, as *pestilential distempers*.
- Contrayerva*, a root so called.
- Convulso*, is an involuntary contraction of any part of the body.
- Copal*, a resin, of little or no use in medicine.
- Cor*, the heart, is a hollow muscle, and the principal organ of the circulation of the blood. It has two *auricles*, and as many *ventricles*. The *Vena Curva* joins to the right auricle, and the *pulmonary Vein* to the left. The *pulmonary artery* adheres to the right Ventricle, and the *great artery* to the left.
- Corallina*, Sea-moss. This is celebrated for killing worms. The *dose* is from half a dram to a dram.
- Corallium rubrum*, red Coral, a submarine plant. It is an absorbent, and is said to be good in Hæmorrhages, fluxes of the belly, and the whites. The *dose* is from a scruple to a dram.
- Coracoïdes Processus*, from *κόραξ* a Raven, and *ισδος* like, a process of the *Scapula*, or Blade-bone like a Raven's bill.
- Coracobrachialis*, is a muscle arising from the coracoïde process of the *Scapula*, and is inserted about the middle of the *Humerus*.
- Coracohyoïdes*. This muscle arises from the superior *Costa* of the *Scapula*, near the coracoïde process, and is inserted into the basis of the *Os Hyoides*.
- Coriandrum*, Coriander, the seed is in use.
- Cornea Oculi Tunica*, the horny coat of the eye, is the fore part of the eye surrounded with the white.
- Cornu cervi*, Hartshorn.
- Cornus*, the Cornel-tree. Some give a dram of the dried powder of the fruit against fluxes of the belly.
- Coronalis Sutura*, the coronal Suture. It reaches from one temple to the other transversely; it joins the *Os Frontis* to the *Offa Parietaria*. It is open in children.
- Coronaria Vasa*, Coronary Vessels, are two branches

- branches of the great artery, which spread over the outside of the heart.
- Corpora cavernosa*, cavernous bodies. These with the cavernous body of the *Urethra*, frame the body of the *Penis*.
- Corpus callōsum*, is a white medullary substance, and is seated above the ventricles, and between the two hemispheres of the brain, lower than the circumvolutions. It is of a firmer consistence than the rest of the brain.
- Corticalis substantia Cerebri*, the cortical substance of the brain, is the external part, of an ash colour. Some suppose it to be glandulous.
- Corymbifera Herbae*, corymbiferous herbs, have a compound discoide flower, with seeds not pappous.
- Coryza*, *Κόρυζα*, a catarrh of the nostrils, or an extraordinary running at the nose.
- Cosmētica*, Cosmetics, from *κοσμεω* to adorn, medicines to make the skin beautiful.
- Costae*, the Ribs, of which there are twelve on each side. The upper seven are long or true ribs, the lower five, are short or spurious ribs. They are all articulated to the bodies of the twelve *vertebrae* of the back, and the true ribs reach the *Sternum* or breast bone; to which they are connected. They have each a small canal or *sinus* on the under side, in which lies a nerve, a vein, and an artery.
- Costus*, the root is expectorant, cephalic, uterine, diuretic, and diaphoretic. The dose is half a dram.
- Cotula Foetida*, May-weed or wild Camomile, not used.
- Cotyle*, the socket of the hip-bone.
- Courap*, the Indian itch, Herpes, or Impetigo. It affects the arm-pits, groin, and face, with intolerable itching; being neglected it turns to a leprosy.
- Cranium* the skull, is a compages of eight bones which form that cavity that contains the brain. These are the *Os frontis*, the occipital bone, the two *parietal*, the two *temporal*, the *Ethmoides*, and *Sphenoides*.
- Crisis*, a mixture in general. It sometimes means the *temperament*.
- Cremaster*, from *κρεμαω* to suspend, a muscle running on the outside of the *Tunica vaginalis*, which serves to suspend and draw up the *Testes*.
- Crenae*, notches on the side of a leaf.
- Creta*, Chalk, a white absorbent earth. It cures the heart-burn and coughs from acrid phlegm. The dose is from a scruple to a dram.
- Cribosum Os*, the sieve-like bone of the nose.
- Cricoides*, from *κρίκος* a ring, and *ειδος* shape, is a cartilage of the top of the *Larynx*, in the shape of a ring, whence it is called the *annular cartilage*.
- Cricothyrenoides*, are muscles which rise from the *Annular*, and are inserted into the *Arytenoide cartilage*. They open the *Rima* or chink.
- Cricotbyoides*, is a pair of muscles rising from the *Annular*, and are inserted into the *Scutiform Cartilage*. It dilates the *Scutiform Cartilage*.
- Crisis*. The matter of a disease is so disposed, that at a certain time there is a sudden change for recovery or death. This change is called a *Crisis*. The days on which this happens are called *critical*, because then a judgment may be made of the event of a disease. These are the *septenary* and the *semiseptenary*.
- Cristae*, are fleshy excrescences about the *Anus* and *Peritonaeum*, like the comb of a cock.
- Crista Galli*, is a small process of the *Ethmoid bone*.
- Critica Signa*, critical signs, are such as prognosticate death or recovery from the *Crisis*.
- Crocus*, Saffron. There are some preparations of minerals so called from their colour.
- Crotaphites*, from *Κροτοφος* the temple. This term is applied to the *temporal muscles*, *veins*, and *arteries*.
- Cruditās Morborum*, the crudity of diseases, is when the morbid matter is not sufficiently attenuated and fitted for excretion.
- Cruraus*, one of the muscles serving to extend the leg.
- Crusta Lactea*, is the scabbiness of infants when they begin to suck.
- CrySTALLINUS Humor Oculi*, the chryselline humour of the eye. It is seated in a cavity of the anterior part of the vitreous. It is convex on both sides, but most on the backside.
- CrySTALLINATIS*, is the reducing any purified salt into crystals, by dissolving it in water, evaporating it to a pellicle, and then setting it in a cold place to shoot.
- Cubebae*, Cubebs.
- Cucumis hortensis*, Garden Cucumbers. The seed is one of the greater cold seeds.
- Cucurbita*, the Gourd. The seed is one of the greater cold seeds.
- Cupressus*, the Cypress tree. The fruit is given in fluxes, haemorrhages, and agues. The dose is a dram.
- Cucurbitula* or *Cucurbita*, a Cupping-glass

514 An EXPLANATION of the TERMS of ART.

Culmus, the stalk of corn or grass.
Culmiferae Herbae, culmiferous herbs, have a smooth geniculated stalk, generally hollow, with long narrow sharp leaves, at each knee. The seeds are inclosed in chaffy husks.
Cuneiforme Os, See *Spbenoides*.
Cuneiformia Offa, are those which constitute the 5th, 6th, and 7th bones of the *Tarsus*.
Cuprum, Copper.
Curcuma Turmeric. The root opens obstructions of the Viscera, and is said to be a specific in the jaundice. The dose is from a scruple to a dram.
Cuscuta, Dodder. It is a parasitical plant, and was accounted a purge, but is now out of use.
Cuticula, the Sharfskin. This is raised by a slight burn or blister.
Cutis, the Skin.
Cutanei morbi, diseases seated in the skin.
Cyanus, Blue-bottle. Its virtues are uncertain.
Cydonia Malus, the Quince tree. A mucilage is made of the seeds which is proper to temperate heat and the acrimony of the humours, to cool the tongue and fauces, to heal sore mouths, and the thrush. It is made with a dram of the seed boiled in four ounces of water till it is roapy.
Cuminum, Cummin, the seed.
Cynanche, is a species of the quinsy, and is an inflammation of the internal muscles of the *Larynx*.
Cynoglossum, Hounds-tongue. Some look upon it as anodyne and narcotic, but its virtues are doubtful.
Cynophantos, the Hip-tree. A conserve of the fruit is in use.
Cyperus longus, long Cyperus, the root. It is strengthening, carminative, and diuretic, and is good in shortness of breath and the dropsy. The dose is half a dram.
Cysticus Ductus, is the duct that runs from the gall-bladder to the *Ductus communis cholidochus*, which is made by the union of this and the *hepatic duct*.

D.

Dartos, is the inner coat of the *Scrotum*, by the means of which it is contracted.
Daucus Creticus, Carrot of Candy. The seed is used in Venice Treacle.
Daucus Sylvestris, the wild carrot. The seed is carminative, diuretic, and uterine. The dose is from half a dram to 2 drams.
Declinatio Morbi, the declension of a disease is when it recedes from its state and vigour, and the patient is out of danger.
Deflagratio, is a chemical term, and signifies throwing certain things into the cru-

cible, whence a sudden flame will arise, as *Nitre* mixt with *Sulphur*, *Antimony* with *Nitre*.
Deleterium, any thing poisonous.
Deliquium Animi, Swooning.
Deliquium, is the setting lixivious salts in a moist air to melt. Thus we have Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, which with us is now called *Lye of Tartar*.
Deltoides is a muscle like the Greek Δ . It arises from the *clavicula* of the *Acromium*, and the whole length of the spine of the *Scapula*, and is inserted into the middle of the inner side of the *Humerus*.
Demulcentia, Demulcents, are such things as blunt, sheathe, or involve the burning corroding acrimony of the fluid, and relax and soften tense fibres,
Dendroides, from *Δενδρον* a tree, and *ειδος* form, is a plant like a tree.
Dens Leonis, Dandelyon. It is aperient, diuretic, opens obstructions of the Viscera, and dissolves grumous blood. The dose of the juice is four ounces four times a day.
Dentes, the Teeth, are little bones fixed into the jaws *per Gompbosis*, or like a nail. Adults have generally twenty-eight, though some have thirty-two. The upper *fore teeth* appear first, then the *lower*, afterwards the *dog teeth*, and last of all the *grinders*. About twenty-one, two grinders called the *wise teeth* appear. They grow continually, and have each an artery, a vein, and a nerve.
Dentifricium, a Dentifrice, a medicine to clean the teeth.
Dentitio, is the time when children begin to breed the teeth, which is about the seventh month or later. It is often attended with a fever, fits, or a looseness.
Deobstruentia, Deobstruents, are such medicines as open obstructions.
Depilantia, the same as *Deobstruents*.
Depilatorium, a medicine to take off the hair.
Depuratio, is the separating the pure part from the impure, which may be done either by clarification, despumation, or chrysalisation.
Depressor Labij inferioris, the depressor of the lower lip. This muscle arises broad from the lower jaw at the chin, and is inserted into the sphincter of the mouth.
Depressor labij superioris, the depressor of the upper lip; one part of this is inserted into the sockets of the *dentes incisivi*, and terminates inwardly in this lip.
Depressor Labiorum communis, the common depressor of the lips, arises laterally from the lower jaw near the chin, and is inserted into the sphincter of the mouth.
Deplegmatic,

- Deplegmatio**, is an operation whereby superfluous water is separated from spirits by distillation.
- Derivatio**, is the inviting of humours from one part to another, by bleeding, blistering, cupping, frictions, &c.
- Desiccatio**, is the evaporation of superfluous moisture by heat.
- Desiccativum**, a desiccative or drying medicine.
- Desquamatio**, is the scaling carious bones.
- Detergensia**, Detergents, cleansing medicines.
- Detonatio**, is a deflagration with a noise or bounce.
- Diabetes**, is too large and quick excretion of crude sweet-tasted urine, exceeding the proportion of the fluid taken into the body, accompanied with intolerable thirst.
- Diæresis**, is a branch of surgery, and signifies the division of parts joined, as when the fingers grow together, the opening of abscesses, &c.
- Dietetica**, are eating or corroding medicines.
- Dietetica**, Dietetics, a part of medicine that teaches the use of the six non-naturals, in order to prevent diseases when absent, and to cure them when present.
- Diagnostica Signa**, Diagnostic signs, shew the present state of a living body, whether well or sick. Or they declare the cause, symptoms, and part affected of a present disease.
- Diagrydium**, see *Scammodium*.
- Diapedesis**, is when the membranous sides of the vessels are so disunited, that they discharge their contents through the gaping interstices.
- Diaphoretica**, Diaphoretics properly speaking, are such medicines as promote insensible perspiration; but they are often taken for *sudorifics*.
- Diaphragma**, the Diaphragm, is a strong musculous membrane, which divides the *Thorax* from the *Abdomen*.
- Diarrhœa**, is a frequent and copious excretion of liquid excrements by stool.
- Diarthrosis**, is a kind of articulation, which permits the motion of the articulated bone. The motion in some joints is sensible and manifest, in others obscure.
- Dissolue**, is the dilatation of the arteries, the auricles, and ventricles of the heart, and is opposite to the *Systole* or contraction.
- Dittamnium Creticum**, Dittany of Crete. It is attenuating, aperient, uterine, and alexipharmac. The antient physicians accounted it excellent to promote the menses, and to expel the after-birth. The dose is from half a dram to a dram.
- Digastrius**, is a muscle with two bellies. It arises from the *Sinus* of the mamillary process of the temple bone, and terminates in the inequalities of the lower part of the chin. It does not pass through a pulley, as has been formerly said. It pulls down the lower jaw.
- Digestio**, Digestion, in Chemistry, is the solution of bodies in a *menstruum*, by the assistance of heat.
- Digitalis**, Fox-glove. The internal use of it is not very safe. The flowers bruised and laid on scrofulous tumours is said to disperse them; as also the juice made into an ointment with hog's lard.
- Diluents**, Diluents, are such things as being mixed with any fluid render it more fluid; or they render those things fluid which were not so before. Thus whey is said to thin the blood.
- Dioptrica**, Dioptrics, is the science of refracted vision; or it is that part of optics which teaches the different refractions of the rays of light, as it passes through different mediums.
- Discus** in Botany, is the plain, round, flat part of some flowers, such as a *Sunflower*. Hence some flowers are *discoide* or *discoïdal*.
- Diuresis**, the secretion of urine by the kidneys, and whatever promotes that secretion are called *Diuretics*.
- Doronicum Romanum**, Roman Wolf's-bane. A poisonous herb quite out of use.
- Dracontium**, Dragons. It has the same virtues as *Arum*, but stronger.
- Dracunculus**, the Guinea-worm. It is a long white silver worm that breeds between the skin and the flesh in several parts of *Asia* and *Africa*, supposed to be bred by drinking unwholesome waters. They are called *Guinea Worms* of late, because frequently seen there, and sometimes brought from thence. They are often several yards long.
- Drastica**, Drastrics, medicines of great force, particularly strong purges are so called.
- Ductus Biliarius**, see *Porus Biliarius*.
- Ductus Chyliferus**, see *Vene Lactææ*.
- Ductus Lachrymales**, Lachrymal Ducts, or those that take up all the *lympha* that waters the eye, and empty themselves into the nose through the bones of the nose.
- Ductus Pancreaticus**, is a short excretory duct of the *pancreas*, which always enters the *duodenum* with the *biliary duct*.

Duodenum,

516 An EXPLANATION of the TERMS of ART.

Duodenum, is the first small intestine about twelve inches long.

Dura Mater, is a very compact membrane which lines the inside of the skull, and contains the whole brain somewhat loosely.

Dysentëria, a Dysentery, is a Diarrhœa with violent griping pains, and the excretion of various matters, particularly blood. It is often attended with a Tenesmus.

Dyspepsia, is a difficulty of digesting aliment.

Dyspnœa, a difficulty of breathing.

Dysfoeia, a difficult birth.

Dysuria, a difficulty of making water.

E.

Ebulus, Dwarf-elder. The bark is a rough purge, and works upwards and downwards. It has been given in the dropsy to those that can bear it. The dose of the juice is an ounce, of the seed a dram.

Eccymosis, is the black and blue marks in the skin from bruises.

Eccoprotica, Eccoprotics. Gentle cathartics or laxatives.

Eclëgia, a Lambative.

Ecliptica Linea, the ecliptic line, is the apparent path of the sun. It is divided into twelve parts, each containing 30 degrees. These parts are called signs, the names of which are *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*, *Aquarius*, *Pisces*.

Ecoproticum, a deobstruent medicine.

Educoratio, is the washing away the salts from any thing that is calcin'd.

Effervescëntia, Effervescence, is a sudden intestine motion arising from two bodies mixed together, attended with frothing, the rising of bubbles, and rarefaction.

Efflorescëntia, Efflorescence, is the appearance of spots or pustules on the skin.

Elæosaccharum, from *Elaios* oil, is the mixture of an essential oil with sugar.

Elatërium, is the expressed and inspissated juice of the wild cucumber. It is a violent purge, and is given in the dropsy. The dose is from half a grain to three grains.

Elasticitas, Elasticity, is a propriety of bodies, whereby if the figure is any way changed by force, they return to their pristine form. The elasticity of the air is said to arise from the particles of it mutually repelling each other.

Elatine, Fluellin or female Speedwell. It

was formerly given against a cancer, the gout, impetigo, leprosy, dropsy, and the king's evil. The dose of the juice is three or four ounces thrice a day; of the extract a dram.

Electarium or *Electuarium*, an electary.

Elemi, a resin. This is used only externally, to resolve tumors, to cleanse ulcers, and to ease pain. There is an ointment made of it.

Eleutheriæ Cortex, Calcarilla.

Elephantiasis Arabum, the Elephantiasis of the Arabs, is said to be a swelled foot and leg full of *varices*. Others say, the feet are swelled like sacks, and full of crusty scabs, which return after being taken off.

Elephantiasis Græcorum, the Leprosy of the Greeks, is a loathsome disease, and said by some to be a cancer of the whole body. The skin is covered with spots and tumours which turn black. While the body falls away, the face, legs, and feet are enormously swelled. At length it penetrates to the very bones. In some the scabs are whitish and scaly, and fall off like bran.

Elevatorium, an Elevator. An instrument us'd in surgery to raise a depress'd skull.

Elevator Labii inferioris, the elevator of the lower lip; a muscle.

Elevator Labii superioris, the elevator of the upper lip.

Elisir, is the essence or tincture of any thing extracted by spirit of wine, or other spirit.

Embrocatio, is the rubbing any medicinal liquor or spirits into any part.

Embryon, an Embryo, is the rudiments of a fœtus in the womb.

Emeticum, from *ἐμέω* to vomit, an emetic. A medicine that causes vomiting.

Emmenagoga, Emmenagogues, medicines to promote the menses.

Emmollientia, Emollients, such things as abate, sheath, or soften the acrimony of the humours, and that relax and soften the solids.

Emphysema, is a white, indolent, soft, shining, and elastic tumour, from air collected in the cellular membrane.

Empirici, Empirics. These were formerly a sect of physicians that rely'd entirely upon experience. The word is now us'd to signify quacks.

Emplastrum, a plaster, is a topical remedy, which being spread upon thin leather or linnen, and apply'd to the skin, adheres firmly thereto.

Empyema, from *πύος Pus*, is a collection of

- of purulent matter in the cavity of the thorax, between the lungs and the pleura, generally from the breaking of a *vidmica*.
- Emproptodonos*, is a spasm of the muscles, whereby the head, neck, thorax, and loins are bended forwards.
- Empyreuma*, from *ἐμπυρῶν* to burn, is the burning to of any matter in boiling or distillation, which gives it a disagreeable taste and smell.
- Emulgentia Vasa*, Emulgent vessels, are the arteries and veins which go to the kidneys.
- Emulsio*, is the drawing out of the substance of oily seeds by bruising of them and adding water by little and little, which becomes milky. Emulsions are likewise made of gummy resins.
- Emunctoria*, Emunctories, are cavities of the body into which any thing is excreted, as the nostrils receive mucus, the ears ear-wax, the bladder urine, &c.
- Encephala*, is a cloudy matter suspended in the middle of the Urine, or hangs downward from the top to the middle.
- Encantibis*, is a fleshy excrescence in the greater angle of the eye.
- Encephalos*, is the whole contents of the skull.
- Endemius Morbus*, an endemic disease affects many people together in the same country, as the scurvy in Holland, a consumption in England, and an ague in Kent.
- Endivia*, Endive, a kitchen herb. The seed are one of the lesser cold seeds.
- Enema*, a clyster, or glyster.
- Enixum Sal*, a neutral salt, arising from the mixture of an acid and an alkali.
- Ensiformis Cartilago*, the sword-like cartilage.
- Enteron*, an intestine.
- Enterocèle*, is an intestinal hernia or rupture, formed by the gut or omentum falling down thro' the rings of the abdominal muscles, into the groin or scrotum.
- Enterocriptocèle*, is when a rupture is formed in the scrotum by the falling down of the Omentum and intestine together.
- Enteromphalos*, from *ἐμφαλος* the navel, an umbilical or navel rupture.
- Enula Campāna*, Elecampane. The root is pectoral, stomachic, diuretic, uterine, aperient, alexipharmac, and sudorific. It is good in a moist asthma, and deterges ulcers of the lungs. When fresh, it is given in broth and pectoral apozems,
- from half an ounce to an ounce; in powder from a dram to two drams.
- Ephelis* or *Ephelides*, from *ἥλιος* the sun, Some mean by this a tann'd face, others one that is sun-burnt, others rough, tawny, large spots in the forehead. Pregnant women sometimes have spots of this kind. Others again affirm they are the same as *Lentigines*, or freckles.
- Ephemera*, is a fever that terminates in twenty-four hours.
- Ephippium*, five *Sella equina*, seu *Turcica*, is part of the sphenoidal bone, conspicuous on the inside of the skull.
- Epicarpium*, from *ἐπὶ* upon, and *καρπός* the wrist, is a medicine in form of a cataplasm, apply'd to the wrist to cure agues.
- Epidemius Morbus*, an epidemic disease, is one that spreads among the people, and yet arises from some uncommon but general cause, which is said to be the constitution of the air. Sometimes it affects one country, sometimes more than one.
- Epidermis*, the Cuticle or Scarf-skin.
- Epididymis*, is a varicose body lying on the superior circumference of the testicle, like a caterpillar.
- Epigastrium*, is the upper part of the Abdomen. It commences at the ensiform cartilage and terminates two fingers breadth above the navel. Its two sides are the *Hypochondria*.
- Epiglottis*, is the fifth cartilage of the *Larynx*, and covers its chink at the time of swallowing, lest any thing should fall into it.
- Epilepsia*, the Falling-sickness. It is so called because the patient often falls down suddenly. It is a general convulsive disease, and returns periodically. In the fit the patient is deprived of all his senses and voluntary motions, and often froths at the mouth.
- Epileptica*, are medicines against the epilepsy.
- Epinyctides*, are reddish or livid pustules that appear in the night, attended with inflammation and pain. When they are open'd or break, a sanies flows out.
- Epiphora*, a watery eye, in which tears run down the cheek with deformity.
- Epiphyssis*, from *ἐπιφύω* to grow to, an appendix, so called, because it appears to be a part added to a bone, and is distinguished from it by the intervention of a cartilage. The thickness of this diminishes by age, and becomes almost insensible at last. Thus, what was an
- Epiphyssis*,

518 An EXPLANATION of the TERMS of ART.

- Epiphysis* in a child, appears like an *Apophysis* in an adult, as we see in the extremities of the *Os Humeri* and other parts.
- Epiploon*, from *επιπλωον* the omentum, and *κῆλη* a swelling, a rupture caus'd by the Omentum passing thro' the ring of the abdominal muscles into the groin or scrotum.
- Epiplocephalum*, a navel rupture arising from the prolapsion of the Omentum into the navel.
- Epiploon*, the Omentum.
- Epispastica*, Epispastics. Medicines that raise blisters.
- Epithema*, Epithem, is an external topical remedy.
- Equisetum*, Horse-tail. It is a powerful astringent, and is an efficacious remedy in spitting of blood and overflowing of the menses. The dose is a dram in powder. Drank in plantain-water morning and evening, it is good against a consumption. Some say it has done miracles in slow and malignant fevers.
- Erectores Penis*, are muscles which rise fleshy from the *Os Ischium*, and after an oblique progress, end partly fleshy and partly tendinous, in the beginning of the cavernous body of the *Penis*.
- Erectores Clitoridis*, are muscles which arise from the *Ossa Coxendicis*, and terminate in the *Crura* of the *Clitoris*.
- Erigerum*, Groundsl. This was called *herba terminalis*, it was thought so effectual against the gripes. It is commended against obstructions of the viscera. The dose of the juice is two ounces. It will sometimes vomit. A poultice made with the fresh herb, and laid cold to the pit of the stomach on the well days of an ague, will cause vomiting some hours after, and cure it.
- Erethismus*, an irritation.
- Errhinum*, an Errhine, is a medicine to put up the nostrils to purge the head.
- Eruea*, Rocket. The herb eaten as a salad helps digestion, excites the appetite, dissolves viscidities in the stomach, and promotes urine. It is good in chronic diseases and the scurvy. It has been long celebrated as an Aphrodisiac. The seed is good in sleepy diseases, and is a preservative against the apoplexy. The dose is said to be twenty grains; but it may be taken as freely as mustard-seed.
- Eryngium*, Sea-Erigo. This incises gross humours, opens obstructions of the viscera, and cleanses the kidneys. Half an ounce of the root in decoction is a dose. The candied root is a great restorative and aphrodisiac. It may be eaten at pleasure.
- Erysimum*, Hedge-mustard. This is good to dissolve thick phlegm in the breast, to cure a hoarseness, to restore the loss of voice, and to promote urine. It is an antiscorbutic, and an excellent medicine in canero-schirrous tumors taken inwardly, and outwardly apply'd. The dose of the decoction in water, or of the infusion in wine is a handful; of the feed a dram.
- Erysipelas*, St. Anthony's fire. It is a superficial inflammatory tumour of the skin, of the colour of a rose, with a burning heat. It turns white when pressed with the finger. It is generally attended with a fever, watching, pain in the head, thirst, restlessness, &c.
- Escbära*, is a hard crust or scab made by a caustic.
- Essera* or *Sora*, are small reddish turbercles attended with great itching all over the body. They appear suddenly and after some time disappear, without breaking.
- Etmoides*, the sieve-like bone. It is situated in the middle of the basis of the *Os Frontis*. It is perforated with small holes, through which the fibres of the olfactory nerves pass.
- Eupatorium Cannabinum*, Hemp Agrimony. It opens obstructions of the viscera, and is of use in the cachexy, as well as catarrhs and coughs. It may be taken as tea several times a day.
- Euphasia*, a good digestion.
- Euphorbium*, a gummy resin. This is the most violent of all hydragogues. It ulcerates the intestines, causes fainting, and brings on a cold sweat. It is never to be given but in a palsy of the membranes of the bowels, and then the dose is from two grains to eight. Used as an errhine it causes an hæmorrhage of the nose, and sometimes inflames the brain. Some sprinkle the powder on a carious bone.
- Euphrasia*, Eye-bright. It has been accounted a great cephalic and ophthalmic, but experience in some cases has not allow'd it. The dose is a dram three times a day.
- Eusarcos*, well in flesh.
- Exacerbatio*, the same as *Paroxysm*.
- Exarexis*, in surgery, is the extirpation of morbid parts.
- Exanthemata*, are spots on the skin, as in the measles, spotted fevers, &c.
- Eximphales*, a protuberance of the navel.

Exiffis,

Exostosis, is a præternatural protuberance of a bone.

Expectorantia, Expectorants. These are medicines which promote the expulsion of matter that stuffs the *Bronchia* of the lungs,

Expiratio, is the expulsion of air contained in the lungs, through the *Aspera Arteria*, mouth, and nostrils.

Extensor Carpi, the extender of the wrist, is two distinct muscles, one arises from the external protuberance of the *humerus*, and the other from the lowermost part of it, and passing under the annular ligament, one is inserted into the bone of the *carpus*, that sustains the fore finger, and the other into that which sustains the middle finger.

Extensor Digitorum communis, the common extender of the fingers, rises from the external protuberance of the *humerus*, and is divided into four tendons, three of which pass under the annular ligament, the fourth goes to the little finger, and passes through a particular ring of the same ligament. They are inserted into all the bones of the fingers.

Extensor primi internodii pollicis, the extender of the first bone of the thumb, arises from the upper and external part of the *ulna*, and from the transverse ligament, and passing over the tendon of *Radialis internus*, is inserted into the fifth bone of the *carpus*, and the first of the thumb. It is sometimes divided into two, three, or four tendons.

Extensor secundi internodii pollicis, the extender of the second bone of the thumb, arises from the *radius* immediately below the former, and from the transverse ligament, and is inserted by a few fibres into the second bone of the thumb, but chiefly into the third.

Extensor tertii internodii pollicis, the extender of the third bone of the thumb, arises immediately below the last, and passing over the *radius* nearer the *ulna*, is inserted into the third bone of the thumb.

Extensor Indicis, the extender of the fore finger, arises from the middle of the *ulna*, and passing under the ligament of the *carpus*, is inserted with the *extensor communis*, into the fore finger.

Extensor minimi digiti, the extender of the little finger, arises from the external protuberance, and passing under a particular annular ligament, is inserted into the length of this finger.

Extensor longus digitorum pedis, the long extender of the toes, arises from the up-

per part of the *Tibia*, and from the upper and middle part of the *Fibula*, and the ligament between these bones, then dividing into five tendons, four of them are inserted into the second bone of each lesser toe, and the fifth into the metatarsal bone of the little toe.

Extensor brevis digitorum pedis, the short extender of the toes, arises from the *Os Calcis*, or bone of the heel, and dividing into three small tendons, is inserted into the second joint of the three toes next the great toe.

Extensor longus pollicis pedis, the long extender of the great toe, arises from the upper and middle part of the *Fibula*, and the transverse ligament, and is inserted in the last bone of the great toe.

Extensor brevis pollicis pedis, the short extender of the great toe, arises from the fore part of the *Os Calcis*, and is inserted into the same place with the former.

Extenuatio, Leanness of the whole body.

Extinctio, is the heating fints, chrysal, &c. in the fire, and quenching them in water; which is to be repeated till they become brittle. Sometimes it is meant of quenching metals.

Exerpatio, is the taking off a limb, a cancer, &c.

Extractum, an Extract. This is the separation of the pure and efficacious part of a medicine from the less efficacious, by the means of a *menstruum*, and then bringing it to a proper consistence.

Extravasatum, extravasated, is said of blood or any humour that is spilt out of the vessels, and yet continues in the soft parts of the body.

Exulceratio, an ulceration, a solution of continuity from a corroding matter.

F.

Faba, Garden-beans. Their meal is reckoned one of the four resolvent meals.

Facies Hippocratica, an Hippocratic face, is when the nose is sharp, the eyes hollow, the temples collaps'd, the ears cold and contracted, and their lobes inverted; the skin about the forehead hard, strait, and dry, the colour of the whole face pale, or black, or livid, or lead-colour. *Quincy* and others have it thus; "The nostrils are sharp, the tips of the ears contracted, the eyes hollow, the temples low, the forehead dry and wrinkled, and the complexion pale and livid." If I had not mentioned this, some might have thought I had made a mistake.

Facis,

Fæces, Excrements, as also settlings of liquors.

Falsæ, is a process of the *Dura Mater*, which beginning at the *Crista Galli*, and running backward under the sagittal suture to the *Cerebellum*, divides the *Cerebrum* into two hemispheres.

Farina, Meal.

Febrifugum, a Febrifuge, a medicine against a fever.

Febris, a Fever. Of this a frequent pulse is the *Pathognomonic sign*, and yet there may be a frequent pulse without a fever; for children and persons of bilious constitutions have such pulses. The same will happen from violent exercise, from baths, from sudorifics, from passions of the mind, and from the falling-sickness. And therefore it will be necessary to enquire, whether there has been a shivering or coldness of the extremities. In most fevers, the pulse is somewhat harder than ordinary, unless they are of the nervous or malignant kind. A spastic contraction of the capillary vessels causes a quicker motion of the blood, and a greater attrition which begets heat.

Febris acuta, an acute fever, comes on with violence, and runs its course in seven or fourteen days. It seldom continues till the twenty-first.

Febris alba, the white fever. The green-sickness is so called.

Febris anginosa, the quinsey. This is an inflammation of the fauces, attended with a burning pain, a tumour, redness, a difficulty of breathing or swallowing, arising from a stagnation of blood, or a sharp viscid serum, in the sanguineous or lymphatic vessels.

Febris ardens, five causus, a burning fever. In this there is a burning or igneous heat of the whole body, with unquenchable thirst, and a dry black tongue with fissures.

Febris biliosa, five cholericæ, the bilious fever. This is a kind of burning fever, and is attended with intense heat, thirst, anxiety, restlessness, with copious bilious vomiting, internal heat and coldness of the extremities; sometimes the symptoms are very violent, and it kills before the seventh day.

Febris Castellensis, a Camp Fever. This is a malignant fever which in the time of war is apt to infect camps.

Febris catarrhalis, a catarrhal fever. It generally begins in the evening with shivering, coldness of the extremities, especially of the feet and soles of the feet,

costiveness, a stimulus to make water, weakness of the head, a universal languor of the whole body, with an increased false appetite and thirst. There is likewise a difficulty of swallowing, a stimulus in the larynx, a heat in the fauces and nostrils, sneezing, heaviness of the breast, a heat towards night with a quick pulse, a violent cough with running at the nose, heat in the fauces, troubled sleep, with morning sweats, a heaviness and torpor of the whole body, with want of appetite.

Febris Chronica, a chronical fever. It is so called when it continues above forty days. Of this kind are the *slow, hectic*, and generally *intermitting fevers*.

Febris continua, a continual fever, is without any complete intermission, till the end of the disease.

Febris continens, is a continual fever without remission.

Febris contagiosa, an infectious fever, such as the small pox, malignant and pestilential fevers.

Febris dysenterica, a dysenteric fever. This happens when with a preternatural heat and pulse the patient is afflicted with violent gripes, and heat in the abdomen, attended with frequent painful stools, which are either mucous, purulent, or bloody.

Febris endemica, an endemic fever, is proper to a certain country, as the plague to *Egypt*, an ague to some parts of *Effex* and *Kent*.

Febris epidemica, an epidemic fever, is when many fall ill at the same time in the same place or country, of the same fever, which is not endemic or proper to that country. Sometimes it is *benign*, and sometimes *malignant*.

Febris erysipelacea, an erysipelaceous fever. This when violent, begins suddenly with shivering and shaking, loss of strength, a pain in the back and head, to which vomiting and a delirium supervene. When the *Erysipelas* appears between the third and fourth day, the symptoms abate. When it attacks the head, the parotid glands are affected; when the breast, the axillary. See *Erysipelas*.

Febris Exanthematica, a fever with spots or pustules on the skin, such as the scarlet fever, the measles, the small pox, the miliary fever, and the spotted fever.

Febris hectica, a hectic fever. A continual heat attends this fever, with a hard, weak, quick pulse, which symptoms increase after eating and towards the evening.

evening. The skin and tongue are hard and dry, the cheeks are red, the whole body is weak and flaccid, the sleep without refreshment, the urine red with a sediment, and a blue fatty cuticle on the top. The whole body falls away, in so much that the bones stick out every where.

Febris Hepatica, sive Hepatitis, an inflammation of the liver. This begins with coldness and shivering, sometimes with vomiting and a fever. Then succeeds pain about the spurious ribs extending to the pit of the stomach with a difficulty of breathing and of lying on the left side. There is likewise watching, restlessness, and coliciveness.

Febris Hungarica, the Hungarian Fever. This is a peculiar malignant fever which reigns in Hungary, especially in the time of war. It invades the patient with sudden loss of strength, a most violent pain in the head, an inflammation of the tongue and fauces, with heat, dryness, and blackness. It often kills in a few days.

Febris inflammatoria, an inflammatory fever. This has a different name according to the part affected. If the meninges of the brain are inflam'd, then it is call'd a *Phrenitis*, a phrensy. If the fauces, *Angina*, a quinsy. If the pleura, *Pleuritis*, a pleurisy. If the lungs, *Febris peripneumonia*, a peripneumony. If the stomach, *Stomachica*, a stomach fever. If the *Duodenum* and biliary ducts, *ardens et biliosa*, a burning and bilious fever. If the *Ilium*, *Iliaca*, an iliac fever. If the mesentery, *Mesenterica*, a mesenteric fever. If the bladder, *Vesicalis*, a vesical fever. If the uterus, *Uterina*, a uterine fever. If the *intestinum rectum*, *Hæmorrhoidalis*, an hæmorrhoidal fever. We must likewise observe, that some of these fevers are *Idiopathica*, idiopathic or primary; others *Symptomatica*, symptomatic or secondary, that supervene to another disease, generally with a fatal event.

Febris intermittens, an intermitting fever. This begins with chilliness and shaking, the pulse is small, contracted, and weak. When the shaking goes off, a heat all over the body succeeds, the pulse becomes great, full, and quick. After some time, the symptoms begin to abate, the skin grows moist, the urine is of a flame-colour, but without a sediment, the pulse is more moderate, and the breaking out of a sweat terminates

the paroxysm. An intermission succeeds.

Febris Intestinorum inflammatoria, an inflammation of the intestines. A fever proceeding from hence is attended with a burning pain in the abdomen, a preternatural heat of the whole body, a quick pulse, loss of strength, anxiety, and inquietude.

Febris maligna, a malignant fever. The most certain sign of malignity in acute diseases is a sudden loss of strength, though some of these fevers come on almost insensibly. The pulse is tense and hard, but quick and small. There is a head-ach, giddiness, nausea, and vomiting. The tongue is white at first, but becomes daily dark and dry, and at last stiff and black.

Febris lactea, the Milk fever. This appears the third or fourth day after childbirth, and continues till the seventh, when it terminates with a gentle sweat.

Febris lenta, a slow fever. This has milder symptoms than a *bestic*, a gentler heat, a profuse sweat in the night, a natural pulse after sleep and before dinner. The skin is not so dry, nor the body so weak.

Febris mesenterica, a mesenteric fever. This is attended with coldness of the extremities, thin urine with little sediment, frequent coughing while nothing is brought up but a little unconcocted matter. There is a pain and redness of the fauces, a constant loathing of victuals, and absence of thirst. The fever is stronger one day and remits the other. It has been commonly mistaken for a malignant fever, but it is neither epidemic, nor spotted, nor speedily kill's, but is generally protracted till the twenty-first day, and apt to turn to a slow hectic fever.

Febris miliaris, the miliary fever. It begins with a slight shivering followed with heat, a great languor and dejection of strength. There is a tightness of the præcordia, deep sighs, restlessness, watching, or unquiet and disturbed sleep; a sense of a pricking heat in the back, with alternate cold shivering and heat under the skin, which is particularly felt in the palms of the hands. In child-bed women there is a retention of the lochia, and the milk returns back. To these succeed a roughness like the skin of a goose, and innumerable pustules arise either white or red, or both, of the size of a millet-seed, first on the neck,

neck, then on the breast and back, last of all on the hands. Then the pulse which was hard before grows soft, and the rest of the symptoms become more mild.

Febris morbillifera, the Measles. This is a catarrhal eruptive fever, which begins with chilliness and shivering, to which cold and heat succeed by turns. On the second day the fever comes on with sickness, the tongue is white but not dry, there is a little cough, and a continual sleepiness, as also a sneezing and swelling of the eye-lids, and a serous humour dropping from the nose and eyes, which are forerunners of the eruptions which happen on the fourth day. The spots are like flea-bites, and rise but little above the skin, and appear first on the face, then on the breast, belly, thighs, and legs. The cough, fever, and difficulty of breathing encrease. On the sixth day the skin on the face and forehead begin to grow rough, and the pustules die away; on the eighth and ninth days they all disappear.

Febris Nephritica five nephritis, a nephritic fever. This proceeds from an inflammation of the kidneys, and is attended with a fixt burning pain in the loins, with difficulty of making water, and other spasmodic affections of the lower belly.

Febris Pestilentialis, a pestilential fever, is a contagious malignant fever, and the acutest of all others. It is attended with sudden loss of strength, the highest anxiety, and other grievous symptoms. *Buboes*, *carbuncles*, and *wibices* appear in various parts of the body.

Febris petechialis vera, a true spotted fever, is very malignant, contagious, and greatly detrimental to the head and strength. It is attended with spots of various colours arising from a corruption of the vital fluids, and a putrid dissolution consequent thereon.

Febris Phrenitica five Phrenitis, the Phrensy is an inflammation of the meninges of the brain, attended with an acute fever, terrible pains in the head, a redness of the face and eyes, a continual delirium, with great boldness and restlessness.

Febris Pneumonica five Pleuritis et Peripneumonia, a Lung-Fever, or the pleurisy and peripneumony. The first is attended with a violent pricking pain in the side, frequent hard pulse, difficulty of,

and painful breathing, a very troublesome cough, and sometimes bloody spittle. It is either moist or dry. In a *peripneumony*, the pain is not so acute, but is more tensive, blunt, and pressing. The pulse is soft and quick, the difficulty of breathing and anxiety greater, the expectoration is more troublesome, and the spittle is of various colours.

Febris Quartana, a quartan Ague. This is a fever of the intermitting kind, and is more obstinate than the rest. The fit generally begins in the afternoon, continues about three hours, and returns every third day.

Febris Quotidiana, a daily ague. This is an intermitting fever which returns every day, and the fits generally continue long.

Febris scarlatina, the scarlet fever. This chiefly attacks children. It begins with coldness and shivering, without any violent sickness. Afterwards the skin is covered with red spots, which are larger, more florid, and not so uniform as the measles. The redness remains two or three days, and then disappears. Then the cuticle falls off, and leaves many scales behind it.

Febris secundaria Variolarum, the secondary fever of the small pox. This happens on the ninth or tenth day from the eruption, with a quick pulse, internal heat, thirst, watching, restlessness; as also a delirium. If the pox is of the confluent sort, and the patient an adult, it sometimes kills on the eleventh day.

Febris semitertiana, a semitertian fever. It begins before noon with cold, violent shaking, and a contracted pulse. This is succeeded by heat and a frequent pulse, which continues some hours till a sweat breaks out, and then it abates, but does not quite intermit. In the night, after a slight chilliness, the heat increases with a quickness of pulse, the next day it is milder and without thirst till the evening, at which time, after a slight shivering, it is more intense. On the third day the shaking returns with a more violent heat, and runs the same course over again without any absolute intermission. Some have a *cardialgia*, others vomit; some faint away, and others again fall into a delirium. It is often mistaken for a malignant fever.

Febris stomachica inflammatoria, an inflammation of the stomach. This is attended with a violent internal heat, a high anxiety, a tensive heavy pain in the *præcordia*,

præcordia, chiefly about the pit of the stomach, great thirst, watching, restlessness, tumbling and tossing, a coldness of the extremities, a pretty hard contracted and frequent pulse, sometimes unequal, a difficult breathing, and often reaching to vomit. The pain is increas'd as often as any thing is swallow'd.

Febris symptomática, a symptomatic fever. This supervenes to some primary disease, or dangerous external hurt, because the nervous system is thereby grievously affected and greatly irritated. It observes no regular type.

Febris Synocha, is the same as *continens*, and is a continual fever without remission. It begins without any remarkable coldness or shivering, and attacks the sanguineous, the sanguineo-bilious, the plethoric, or those who are accusom'd to evacuations of blood in the prime of life. It is very violent at the first onset, and continues, with little or no remission of the symptoms, till the time of the crisis. The pulse is great and full. It affects the nervoso-membranous parts with a slight inflammation, and infests one part more than another, whence arise variety of symptoms.

Febris tertiana, a tertian ague, is an intermitting fever that returns every other day.

Febris tertiana duplex, a double-tertian ague. This has a fit every day, but at different times. Thus, if it comes on at eight in the morning on the first day, the invasion will be at the same time on the third day; and if at four in the afternoon on the second day, it will begin at the same hour on the fourth.

Febris variolosa, a variolous fever, or the small-pox. This is an acute exanthematic, contagious fever, in which, by a critical motion, a thin, caustic, corrupt inflaming, and ulcerating matter is thrown out on the skin, often attended with grievous symptoms. It begins with weariness, languor, disturb'd sleep, loathing of victuals, reaching to vomit, pain in the head, stiffness, coughing and shivering now and then. These are succeeded with heat all over the body, a quick pulse, then an acute pain in the head, loins, and spine of the back. Children sometimes have epileptic fits. On the fourth day spots appear on the face and neck, and successively all over the body. This eruption continues two

or three days. In the mean while the fever and symptoms abate and almost cease. Afterwards the pox tend to suppuration, beginning at the face, and then proceed downwards. On the eleventh day the swelling in the face and inflammation disappear, the pustules fall off, and on the fourteenth or fifteenth day they perish entirely. They have been generally divided into the distinct and confluent sort.

Febris ex inflammatione Vesicæ, a fever from the inflammation of the bladder. The pathognomonic and essential signs of this disease are an acute, burning and pressing pain in the region of the *pubes*, with a fever, a constant tenesmus, and a perpetual striving to make water.

Febris uterina sive inflammatio uteri, a uterine fever or inflammation of the womb. This is known by a heat and fixt pain in the groin, with an acute fever, a pain in the loins and bottom of the belly, an inflation of the abdomen, a stimulus to make water and to go to stool, a heat and difficulty of urine. The breasts swell in proportion as the inflam'd Uterus.

Ferrum, Iron, a metal.

Ficus, the Fig-tree. The fruit called *Càrica* or figs, are in use.

Felipendula, Dropwort. The root is diuretic and cleanses the kidneys. It has been given against the whites with success; as also the bloody flux. It is recommended for the virtigo, falling sickness, and king's-evil. The dose in powder is a dram once a day.

Filix mas, common male fern.

Filix sæmina, Female Fern or Brakes.

The root of this has been accounted the most secret of all secrets for killing worms, not excepting the tape-worm. The dose in powder is from one dram to three. It has been us'd in decoctions against a schirrus of the spleen and pancreas, but is now laid aside on account of its nauseous taste.

Filix florida, the flowering Fern, or Os-mund royal. A conserve made of the tender shoots of this and the male fern has been recommended against the rickets.

Filtratio, Filtration, is a method of rendering liquors fine and clear. It is now done chiefly by letting them run thro' paper.

Fistula, is a long, narrow, sinuous, calous ulcer, which generally rises from an abscess.

Fistula,

524 An EXPLANATION of the TERMS of ART.

Fistula Lachrymalis. This is either *true* or *false*. The latter arises from an obstruction of the lachrymal ducts, so that the tears cannot pass from the eyes into the nose, but run down the cheek. The *true*, besides the former, is accompanied with an ulceration of the lachrymal sack, and a purulent discharge.

Flexores Pollicis. The benders of the thumb. There are two of these; the *first* arises from the external protuberance of the *Humerus*, passing under the annular ligament, is inserted into the third bone of the thumb. The *second* arises from the bones of the *carpus* and is inserted into the second bone of the thumb.

Flexor Pollicis Pedis longus, the long bender of the great toe. It arises from the upper and back part of the *Fibula*, and passing behind the inner ankle is inserted into the last bone of the great toe.

Flexor Pollicis Pedis brevis, the short bender of the great toe. It arises from the *Os cuneiforme medium*, and is inserted into the *Ossa sesamoidata* upon the second joint of the great toe.

Flores, Flowers, in chemistry are the finer parts of dry bodies, which are raised by sublimation from the more gross in a dry form, such as flowers of benjamin, and flowers of sulphur.

Fluxor Albus, the whites. This is a very troublesome disorder in women. It is a cachectic disease, and consists in a flux, of white, lymphatic, serous or aqueous humour from the matrix. But the colours may be different, as yellow, brownish, green or blackish. Sometimes it is sharp and corrosive, sometimes foul and fetid.

Fluxor Uterinus, the same as *Fluxor albus*.

Focus in optics, is the point of concurrence of the converging rays.

Feniculum, Fennel.

Fenum Græcum, Fenugreek. The meal of the seed has been often used in cataplasms and fomentations of the emollient ripening and discutient kind, as also in clysters to obtund the acrimony in the humours.

Fetus. The child in the womb is so called when perfectly formed.

Follivulus Felleus. The gall-bladder.

Fomentum, Fomentation, is the applying a medicated decoction to any part, by the means of a flannel, linnen cloth, sponge or bladder.

Fontanella sive Fonticulus, an issue.

Foramen Ovale, a hole which serves to maintain the circulation of the blood in a *fœtus*. It opens from the right auricle into the left.

Forceps, an instrument made use of by Surgeons to extract things out of wounds and the like.

Formicæ, Ants. These have been in external use to lay to paralytic limbs, and in ointments as an aphrodisiac, but are now laid aside.

Fornix, an arch, is a medullary body beginning from the fore part of the ventricles of the brain, with two small roots, which uniting run towards the back parts called *Cura Fornicis*.

Frocnulum, the little ligament under the tongue.

Frænum, a bridle, is the ligament under the penis.

Fragaria, the strawberry bush. The fruit is cooling, quenches thirst, abates the heat of the stomach, loosens the belly, promotes urine, and cleanses the kidneys.

Fraxinella, white or bastard dittany. The root is cordial, uterine and alexipharmac. It promotes sweat, urine and the menses, kills worms, and resists putrefaction. The dose in substance is from one dram to two.

Fraxinus, the ash-tree. The bark has been said to be proper to supply the place of the Jesuits bark, but falsely. A dram of the seeds in powder is said to be an excellent remedy against the jaundice and dropsy, taken frequently.

Fuligo Ligni, wood soot.

Fumaria, Fumitory. The leaves cleanse the blood and render it more fluid. They incide viscid humours, open obstructions, strengthen the stomach and viscera, promote urine and the menses. Hence they are good in the cachexy, chronic, melanchollic and hypocondriac diseases, the jaundice, and scorbutic disorders. It is accounted specific in all cutaneous affections. The dose of the juice is three ounces; of a slight decoction of the herb, in whey a handful.

Furor Uterinus, is an unbounded and shameless salacity in women.

Furunculus, a Boil. It is an inflammatory tubercle, scarce ever exceeding the size of a pigeon's egg.

G.

Galanga minor, the lesser Galangal. This root

root is stomachic, cephalic, cordial and uterine. It dissolves wind, eases the pain of the colic, and cures all disorders depending on the weakness of the stomach. The dose is from gr. xv. to half a dram.

Gálbanum, a gummy resin.

Gálga, Goat's rue. This has been accounted a great sudorific and alexipharmac. Where it grows in plenty it is eaten as a salad.

Galla, Galls. These are a great astringent, and have been given in fluxes and hæmorrhages. They have a febrifuge virtue which has not been long discovered, for they will cure agues depending on a laxity of the fibres, if given from half a dram to a dram, as the fit is coming on.

Gallium, Ladies bedstraw. This has been commended against hæmorrhages, and the falling sickness. The dose of the herb in powder is a dram. Some say if it be drank as tea it will cure the gout.

Gambègia, Gumbooge.

Ganglion, is an indolent tumour on the tendinous parts, chiefly the wrists and feet.

Gangræna, a gangrene, is the beginning of a mortification in a fleshy part. It begins in the integuments, and spreading by degrees extends to the bone, and forms a perfect *sphecælus*.

Gastrocnemium, the calf of the leg.

Gastrocnemius externus, is a muscle which arises fleshy from both processes of the thigh-bone in the ham, and constituting a fleshy belly, makes the outward part of the calf of the leg. The tendon joins the great tendon.

Gastrocnemius internus, arises fleshy from the external process of the *fibula* and makes the inner part of the calf of the leg. Its strong tendon uniting with the tendon of *Gastrocnemius externus*, make the great tendon or *Tendo achilles*.

Genioglossum, a pair of muscles arising from the internal and lower part of the chin, and are inserted into the root of the tongue.

Geniobyoideæ, muscles which arise from the external and lower part of the chin, and are inserted into the *Oi byoideæ*.

Genista, Broom. Sydenham ordered a pound of broom ashes to be put in two quarts of rhenish wine, of which three ounces is to be given thrice a day till the patient is cured of the dropsy.

Gentiāna, Gentian, a root.

Geranium Robertianum, Herb-Robert. This has been accounted a great vulnerary internally and externally. It resolves coagulated blood, and cleanses wounds and ulcers. The dose of it in powder is a dram. A person frequently afflicted with fits of the gravel could find no relief, but from a decoction of this herb.

Gilla Vitrioli, Salt of Vitriol. It is a nauseous vomit; the dose is from a scruple to a dram.

Ginglymus, is an articulation like the hinge of a door.

Glândula, a Gland. Some glands are called *conglobate* or lymphatic, others *conglomerate*.

Glassum, Woad. This is chiefly used by Dyers.

Gladiolus luteus, yellow water flag, or water flower de luce. The root of this plant has been commended for stopping fluxes of the belly and hæmorrhages. But the recent juice has been found to purge when all other things failed, and carried off the water in a dropy most surprisingly. Eighty drops in a little syrup of buckthorn was a dose every hour or two. This was gradually increased to two drams every two or three hours. At last it was given by spoonfuls with one fourth of syrup of buckthorn as the patient could bear the operation.

Glaucōma, is a change of colour in the crystalline humour of the eye, with an opacity and diminution thereof.

Glottis, is the chink of the Larynx, almost of an elliptic figure, and is enlarg'd and straiten'd by muscles and cartilages for the modulation of the voice in speaking and singing.

Glycyrrhiza, Liquorice, a root.

Glutæi, from γλῦτος the buttock. They are three muscles, *maximus*, *medius*, and *minimus*, all which arise from the external superficies of the *Ilium*, *Isthium*, and *Os sacrum*. The *maximus* terminates four fingers breadth below the great *Trochanter*, the other two in the *Trochanter* itself.

Gomphosis, a kind of articulation, like a nail drove into any place, as the teeth in the jaw-bone.

Gonorrhœa virulenta, a virulent Gonorrhœa or Clap, is the involuntary efflux of purulent matter from the *penis* with pain and heat of urine.

Gramen caninum, Dog-grass. The roots are

are aperient and diuretic. Some give a dram of the dry'd powder against the worms and rickets. The dose in decoction is an ounce.

Grana Paradisi, Grains of Paradise. They have nearly the same virtues as pepper.

Grandi Cortex, the rind of a Pomegranate. It is an astringent, and is given in fluxes of the belly, the whites, and hæmorrhages. The dose is from half a dram to a dram.

Gratiola, Hedge-hyssop. The leaves are a great hydragogue, and work upwards and downwards. It is recommended in the dropfy; but it causes intolerable gripes or superpurgations. The dry herb has been given to a dram, macerated in water or wine.

Guaiacum, a wood by some called *Lignum sanctum*, and *Lignum Vitæ*.

Gummi, Gum. This is a concreted juice distilling from trees and herbs; it is dissolvable in water and not inflammable.

Gummi Arabicum, Gum Arabic.

Gummi Ammoniacum, Gum Ammoniac.

Gummi Tragacanthum, *seu Tragacanthæ*, Gum Tragacanth. It is of a glutinous nature, and corrects the acrimony of the humours. It is good in coughs, hoarseness, and catarrhs, heat of urine, and excoriation of the bowels. The dose is from half a scruple to two drams. It is useful to make troches.

Gutta Rosacea, is a redness with tubercles in the face. Sometimes the nose is strangely affected with it, and becomes of an enormous size.

H.

Hæmatites, Blood-stone. It is useful against hæmorrhages, spitting of blood, ulcers of the lungs, the whites, and fluxes of the belly; as also in the cachexy and suppression of the menses. The dose in fine powder is from one scruple to four.

Hæmoptica, are medicines to stop spitting of blood.

Hæmoptysis, a spitting of blood.

Hæmorrhagia, a hæmorrhage or flux of blood.

Hæmorrhæis, a flux of blood from the veins of the *Anus*. Sometimes it means the blind piles, which are tumors or varices in the anus, without any flux of blood.

Halo, is the red or dusky *areola* round the nipple of the breast.

Hæustus, a draught, is a liquid medicine to be taken at one dose.

Hætica, a hætic fever, See *Febris hætica*.

Hedera terrestris, Ground-ivy, a herb.

Hedera arborea, the Ivy-tree. No part of it is now in use.

Helleborus albus, white Hellebore, a herb.

Helleborus niger, black Hellebore.

Hemeralopia, is a defect in the eyes, and those that are afflicted with it can only see in the day-time.

Hemicrania, a pain in the head which affects one side only.

Hemiplegia, is a palsy of one side of the body below the head.

Hemitritæus, a semitertian ague. See *Febris semitertiana*.

Hepar, the Liver. This is the largest of all the viscera, for it takes up the greatest part of the abdomen above the mesocolon. It serves to separate the bile from the blood.

Hepatitis, the inflammation of the liver.

Hepatica nobilis, noble Liverwort. The leaves are said to be cooling, drying, strengthening, and binding.

Herba Paris, Herb Paris, true-love, or one berry. The internal use of it is not safe.

Hereditarii morbi, Hereditary diseases, such as are deriv'd from the parents.

Hermaphroditus, an Hermaphrodite. This is said of late to be nothing but a woman with an enlarg'd *clitoris*; but if this be true, whence come the *testes in labiis pudendi*, for such there are sometimes? To what likewise must we ascribe the beard on the upper lip, the flatness of the breasts, and the narrowness of the hips. Those who can give a satisfactory answer to these questions can likewise tell why males, when depriv'd of their virility when young, as they grow up, have their hips greatly enlarg'd, and have no hair on their chins.

Hermétique sigillare, to seal hermetically, is to heat the neck of a glass till it is ready to melt, and then close it with a pair of pincers.

Hernia, a rupture. This happens when the intestines or *omentum* fall into the groin or scrotum. Sometimes there is a protuberance of the navel, which is call'd a navel rupture.

Herniaria, Rupture-wort. This has been cry'd up for curing ruptures, but the experiments that are produc'd seem to depend more on external applications than the dose of the herb, which is a dram in powder, or two or three ounces of the juice in white wine. Others have

have more lately call'd it a specific for weak sight, and advise to sprinkle the powder of it on bread and butter morning and evening, and so eat it.

Herpes exedens, a tetter, or little creeping ulcer.

Herpes miliaris, a Ring-worm.

Hippoglossum, Double-tongue. This herb is said to be vulnerary, good for ruptures in children, and is us'd as a gargle for the inflammation of the fauces. The dose is a dram and a half, to be taken every morning.

Hippocelinum, Alexanders. The herb may be eaten as a sallad. The seed is carminative and good in the flatulent colic and asthma. The dose is two scruples or a dram.

Hirudo, a Leech.

Homoplata, the shoulder-bone or blade-bone.

Hordeum distichum, common barley.

Hordeum Gallicum, decorticated barley.

Hordeum Perlatum, is barley made into small round white grains resembling pearl. Barley is more cooling, and not so clammy and nourishing as oats or wheat.

Horminum sativum, Garden Clary. The leaves and seeds are antispasmodic, and accounted excellent in the whites, hysterical fits, and the colic. The leaves with the flowers may be drank as tea.

Horror, a shivering or shaking, not so great as trembling.

Humectantia, moistening medicines.

Humerus, the Shoulder.

Humores sanguinei. These humours were said by the ancients to be bilious, pituitous, melancholic, and sanguineous. This distinction is now laid aside.

Humores Ocularis, the humours of the eye. These are the aqueous, the crystalline, and the vitreous.

Hydrargyrus, Quicksilver.

Hydatides, Watery bladders. They have been found in the abdomen of persons afflicted with the dropsy.

Hydragoga, medicines to purge off water. *Hydrocele*, is a watery swelling of the scrotum.

Hydrocephalum, a dropsy of the head, a disease which sometimes afflicts children.

Hydromel, a mixture of water and honey.

Hydrophobia, the dread of water, a symptom of the bite of a mad dog.

Hydrops, the Dropsy. This is of three kinds, the *Anasarca*, the *Ascites*, and the *Tympanites*; which see.

Hydrops ad matulam, the same as *Diabetes*.

Hygiene, is that part of medicine which teaches the method of preserving health.

Hymen, is a membrane sometimes circular, sometimes semilunar, which straitens the *vagina* in virgins. It has an aperture into the *vagina*. The laceration of this in the first congress generally produces the Mosaic signs of virginity.

Hyoides, the forked bone at the root of the tongue.

Hyoscyamus, the common black Henbane. This is anodyne, eases pain, promotes sleep, and abates the acrimony of the humours. But it disturbs the mind, and brings ridiculous deliriums and fantastical dreams. The roots, leaves, and seed, have all the same effects. The seed has been greatly commended for spitting of blood, and has been given from half a scruple to a scruple. However, it is an unsafe medicine, and ought to be entirely rejected.

Hyoscyamus albus, white henbane. This is milder and safer than the black.

Hyo-Thyroides. These are two muscles which raise the *larynx*, and straiten the *glottis* or chink.

Hypercatbarsis, excessive purgation.

Hypericum, St. John's wort. This is given inwardly against wounds and ulcers, and has been accounted of great efficacy to rectify all disorders of the mind. A handful of the tops of this herb in flower are given in decoction, or a dram of the herb or seed. Some commend it highly for difficulty in making water, and for ulcers of the kidneys or bladder.

Hypochondria. These lie on each side the Epigastric region above the navel, and reach from the spurious ribs to the *Iliac*. The liver is in the right *Hypochondrium*, and the spleen in the left.

Hypochondriaca affectio, the Hypochondriac disease. This is a spasmodico-flatulent disorder of the stomach and intestines, whereby the peristaltic motion is perverted, and irregular motions are produced, disturbing the whole animal economy.

Hypocistidis succus, the inspissated juice of *Hypocistis*. It is like *Acacia* and has been used against hæmorrhages and fluxes. The dose is from half a dram to a dram.

Hypogastrium, the lower part of the belly. The *Hypogastric region* begins two fingers breadth below the navel, and reaches to the *Os pubis*. On each side lie the *Iliac*.

M m

Hypogaster,

Hypopyon, is a collection of pus under the Cornea of the eye, or between its Lamina.

Hypostasis Urinae, the sediment of the urine.

Hysterica Passio, the hysteric disease. This is a spasmodico-convulsive affection of the *Genus nervosum*, proceeding from corruption or retention of lymph and blood in the *Uterus*, infecting the nervous parts of the body more or less, by the nerves of the *Os sacrum*, the loins and the whole spinal marrow. It is attended with a long train of symptoms, of which a strangulation of the fauces, and an intercepted breathing almost to suffocation, a fainting, and loss of voice, are the principal.

Hyssopus, Hyssop. This strengthens the stomach, helps digestion, promotes expectoration, and is of great service in the humoral asthma. The dose of the leaves in powder, is a dram, in decoction a handful.

Hysterica. Remedies appropriated to cure the disorders of the *Uterus*.

I.

Jalâpium, Jalap, a root:

Japonica Terra. Japan earth.

Jasminum, Jessamy. It is of no use in medicine.

Iberis, sciatica Cresses. This powerfully incides and attenuates pituitous humours in the stomach, helps digestion, and is good in the hypochondriac disease. Half an ounce of the powdered leaves taken in wine in a morning fasting, is a great diuretic, and excellent in the dropsy. Externally the fresh leaves or roots mixt with lard and laid to the part cures the pain of the hip-gout.

Ithyocolla, Ising-glass, or fish-gluë. This made into a gelly and taken by spoonfuls from half a pint to a pint in a day, may be very useful in an acrimonious state of the humours, thin catarrhs and spitting of blood.

Icterus, the jaundice. This appears first with a yellow colour in the white of the eye, which is followed by a yellowness of all the skin. The urine is of saffron colour, and the excrements are pale.

Idiopatia, a primary disease which depends on no other.

Idiosyncrasis, Idiosyncrasy. This means something peculiar to a particular temperament.

Jejunum intestinum. This is the second small intestine. It is called jejune, because it is frequently empty.

Iliæ, are those parts of the sides which join to the hypogastric region.

Iliaca Passio, the Iliac passion. This is a most acute pain in the small intestines tending to an inflammation, in which the peristaltic motion of the guts is inverted, and the contents of the intestines are thrown up by the mouth.

Ilium, the third small intestine. It begins where the jejunum ends, and is terminated by the *Cæcum*.

Ilium Os, a bone which is part of the *Os innominatum*. It is so called because it contains the Gut *Ilium*.

Imperatridia, Masterwort. The root is good in all cold disorders of the bowels, brain and nerves. It opens obstructions, cures the jaundice, and is good in asthma. The dose is from half a dram to a dram. Externally mixt with a little hog's-lard it cures obstinate ring-worms.

Impetigo, is a dry scaly crusty itch which leaves bloody spots after the scabs are taken off, which is succeeded by a painful heat, and an intolerable itching. It is hard to cure and apt to return. The highest degree of it is called a *Lepra* or *Pjora*.

Incarnantia and *Incarnativa*, are medicines supposed to generate flesh.

Incisores Dentes, the fore teeth.

Incrassantia, medicines which thicken the humours.

Incubus, the Night-mare, an oppression in sleep, in which a person strives to speak and move but cannot. Some think there is a sort of weight laid on their breasts, hence they have supposed themselves hag-ridden.

Index, the Fore-finger.

Indicans, an Indicant, or thing indicating, is every circumstance that accompanies the disease; and the judgment that is made in consequence of the circumstances is termed the *indication*. The means or remedies which these circumstances direct to be made use of are the *indicata*, or things indicated.

Inflammation, an Inflammation, strictly speaking, is a very hot tumour, in fleshy and sanguineous parts, with redness and pain. It proceeds from a preternatural congestion of blood, or other humours which distend and press the nervous membranes.

Infusio,

Infusio, Infusion, is the extraction of the strength of any medicine, by a proper liquor with or without heat.

Inguen, the groin.

Innominatum Os, the nameless bone. It consists of three bones, the *Ilium*, the *Os Pubis*, and the *Iscium*. These are joined by cartilages in children, till they are seven years old, but in adults they unite into one bone.

Inquietudo, Restlessness, is when the patient moves himself from one side of the bed to the other, throwing his arms about, drawing up his feet and legs, and never continuing long in a posture.

Inseffus, a half bath.

Inspiratio, is the induction of the air into the lungs by the mouth, nostrils, and *aspera arteria*.

Insufflatio, is the reducing any liquid to a proper consistence by evaporation.

Insultus, is the first attack of a disease.

Integumentum, is the covering of any external part.

Intercostales Musculi, the intercostal muscles. These are very thin fleshy planes, which occupy the interstices of the ribs, whose fibres run obliquely from one side to the other. One of the planes is external, the other internal. They are divided by an extremely thin and fine cellular membrane, and are forty-four in all, that is, twenty-two of a side, eleven internal, and as many external.

Intermittens Febris, see *Febris intermittens*.

Internodium, this is the name of the bones of the fingers, as they are mutually join'd and articulated among themselves.

Interossei Musculi, Muscles between the bones of the fingers and toes.

Intertrigo, a galling or excoriation. This frequently happens to persons not us'd to ride, and to children from the sharpness of their urine.

Ipecacuanba, a root.

Iris Florentina, Florentine Orris, the root.

Iris purpurea nostras, Flower-de-luce. The juice of the fresh root is a hydragogue, and given to two or three ounces works upwards and downwards; but it is acrimonious, and can be given safely to very few, though some recommend it in the dropsy.

Iris, the variously-coloured circle in the eye, which in some is black, grey, hazle, &c.

Isciar, the Hip-gout. See *Sciatica*.

Iscium, a Bone. It is the lower and posterior part of the *Os innominatum*.

Iscuria, a suppression of urine.

M m a

Juglans, a Walnut-tree. The powder of the dry'd inner bark is a vomit; as also of the *Iuli* or Catkins, but milder. The dose of each is from half a dram to a dram. Some cry up the catkins as a most excellent remedy against the falling sickness and bloody flux, in which cases the dose is from two scruples to a dram.

Jugularis vena, the jugular vein.

Julapium or *Julepum*, a Julep.

Julus, a Catkin, an aggregation of flowers of the same sex fix'd to a kind of an axis. It is otherwise called *Amentum*.

Jujubæ, Jujubs. A pectoral fruit which sheaths the acrimony or tickling phlegm. It allays coughs, abates the heat of urine, and eases pains of the bladder. The decoction may be used as common drink. The proportion is an ounce to three quarts of water.

Juncus odoratus, Camell's-hay. See *Schænantibus*.

Juniperus, the Juniper-tree.

Jupiter, Tin.

K.

Kali, Glasswort. This is of little or no use in medicine.

Kermes, the juice is only used with us.

L.

Læbdanum, a Resin. It is seldom given inwardly, yet it has been used to strengthen the stomach, to help digestion, to stop defluxions, and against the bloody flux. The dose is a dram. Outwardly apply'd to the head, it is good against cold disorders of the brain; laid to the pit of the stomach, it is a remedy against a weakness of that part; and to the temples, it sometimes cures the tooth-ach.

Læbium Laporinum, a Hare-lip.

Lacca, Lac, by some improperly called *Gum-lac*. It has been given in obstructions of the viscera, the dropsy, and the jaundice; as also in the whites and rheumatism. The dose is from half a dram to a dram; dissolv'd in spirit of wine it cures the laxity of the gums.

Puncta Lachrymalia. These are two little holes, one in each eye-lid, over against each other in the corner of the eye next the nose. They receive the superfluous moisture of the eye, and discharge it into a reservoir call'd the lachrymal sack.

Lachrymæ,

Lacònicum, a Bagnio.

Lactica Febris, the milk-fever. See *Febris lactea*.

Lactuca, Lettuce. It is anodyne, cooling, and relaxing, and said to be good in hypochondriac and scorbutic cases. The dose of the juice is from an ounce to two; of the seed in emulsions, from a dram to a dram and a half.

Lagoptalmus, is a disorder of the eyes, wherein the upper eye-lid will not cover the eye.

Lambdaoides, is the posterior suture of the skull, which divides the bone of the occiput from the bones of the Bregma and the temples.

Lamium album, white Archangel. It is of great use against the whites and hæmorrhages of the womb. It may be drank as tea.

Lapis Bezoar Orientalis, Oriental Bezoar-stone. This absorbs acids, abates acrimony, and resolves gross humours. The dose is from ten grains to fourteen. Prepared oyster-shells will answer the same purposes.

Lavendula, Lavender.

Lauræola, Spurge Laurel. The internal use of it is dangerous.

Laurus, the Bay-tree.

Laxantia, laxative medicines.

Lapis Lazuli, the Azure stone. It is will vomit and purge, but is never used.

Lemnìa Terra, Lemnian earth. Is an absorbent. The dose is from half a scruple to half a dram.

Lens vulgaris, Lentils. They are of no use in physic.

Lentigines, Freckles.

Lepidium, Dittander or pepper-wort. This is a great diuretic, opens obstructions of the viscera, incides viscid phlegm adhering to the stomach, and helps digestion. The leaves are good in scorbutic and hypochondriac disorders. The dose of the leaves in powder, and taken in wine, is from two drams to half an ounce.

Lepra, the Leprosy. It is a dry scab with itching, which changes into scales like those of fish. It appears first on the knees and elbows, and is rough to the touch, spreading by degrees over the whole body.

Lepra Arabum, the leprosy of the Arabs. It is the same as the *Elephantiasis* of the Greeks, and is a most filthy disease, by some called a cancer of the whole body.

Lethargus, a Lethargy. It is a heavy and

perpetual sleep, with scarce any intervals of waking, and is attended with a frequent pulse.

Levator, a muscle of the scapula is so call'd, as also of the anus.

Leucoplegmàtia. This is a milder kind of a dropsy anasarca, and more easily cured.

Levisiticum, Lovage. The root strengthens the stomach, attenuates viscid humours, eases the colic, helps the asthma, cures the jaundice, and opens obstructions of the viscera. The dose is from half a dram to a dram; and of the seed, which is good in the same cases, from a scruple to half a dram.

Lichen, Liverwort. This is drying and binding, and has been formerly given with success against consumptions. The dose in powder is a dram.

Lichen cinereus terrestris, Ash-coloured ground Liverwort.

Lienteria, Lientery, is a flux of the belly, wherein the aliment comes away but little altered.

Ligamentum, a Ligament, is a white fibrous close-compacted substance, more supple than a cartilage, and more hard to break.

Lignum Rhodium, Rose-wood. There is an essential oil drawn from this, which at present is of no other use than to scent pomatum.

Limonia Mala, Lemons.

Lilium Convallium, Lilly of the valley.

The flowers are accounted cephalic and nervine. They are recommended against the apoplexy, epilepsy, vertigo, convulsions, the palsy, catarrhs, and other colds diseases of the head. The dose of the flowers in powder is a dram, of the conserve half an ounce. It is likewise an errhine.

Linaria, Toad-flax. This is recommended for external use, to resolve congeal'd blood and lymph, to abate their acrimony, to relax the over-tense parts, and to ease pain.

Linea alba, the white line. It runs from the cartilago ensiformis to the juncture of the os pubis, dividing the abdomen in the middle. It is formed by the tendons of the abdominal muscles.

Lingua cervina, Harts-tongue. It is said to open obstructions of the viscera, to cure hysteric disorders, to stop loosenesses and spitting of blood. The dose of the herb in powder is a dram or two.

Lingua, the Tongue. It is divided into the basis, the point, the superior and inferior surface, and the edges. The superior

superior surface is divided into two parts by a line call'd the *Linea mediāna*. The inferior surface is about half the length of the upper. It is compos'd of soft fleshy fibres, intermix'd with a medullary web of a singular kind. They are ranged very differently; some are bounded by the substance of the tongue, and others go to form muscles. The whole extent of the superior surface is covered with thick membranes of a different texture, which is full of *papillæ*. Besides that it has a very fine membrane or kind of *epidermis*, which likewise covers the inferior surface, but without *papillæ*. Some of the *papillæ* have heads, some are semilenticular or orbicular, and others are downy. The tongue consists of three sorts of fibres, longitudinal, transverse, and vertical, which are intermixt with each other, and may be called *internal muscles*.

Linimentum, a Liniment. It is an external medicine of a middle consistence between an ointment and an oil.

Linum, Flax. The seed, and oil of the seed are in use.

Linum catharticum, Purging Flax. It is accounted good against rheumatic pains, tertian and quartan agues; as also for the dropsy. It is common to take the decoction of a handful in wine or ale as a strong purge. Likewise a dram or two of the bruised leaves, or a dram of the powdered leaves is a *dose*.

Lipothymia, a fainting fit.

Lippitudo, Lippitude, a disorder of the eyes, whereby they are closed up in the night-time and opened with difficulty in the morning.

Liquoritia, Liquorice, a root.

Lithargyrus, Litharge, a preparation of lead. It is used to make plasters.

Lithiasis, a stone in the kidneys, bladder, or other parts.

Lithotomia, Lithotomy, a cutting for the stone.

Lithotomus, one that cuts for the stone.

Lithotriptica, medicines said to break the stone.

Lithospermum, Gromwel. This is a powerful diuretic, and good to cleanse the urinary passages, as well as to abate the sharpness of the urine. The *dose* of the seed is from half a dram to a dram, in emulsion to half an ounce.

Lixivium, a Lye, is salt dissolved in water. It is generally made with Potashes.

Lixivium sal, a lixivious salt. It is an alkalious fixt salt.

Localia Medicamenta, local medicines. These are external remedies apply'd to a certain place or part.

Loboch, a Lambative.

Lochia or *Lœchia*, the purgations of child-bed women after the exclusion of the birth and after-birth.

Longissimus dorsi, the longest muscle of the back. It rises from the *Os sacrum*, and the posterior spine of the *Ilium*, and terminates partly in all the *vertebræ* of the spine of the back, particularly in their transverse apophyses, and partly in the ribs.

Lotus urbana, sweet Trefoil. It is said to absterge, digest, ease pain, resolve coagulated blood, and heal wounds. A dram of the tops in flowers boil'd in wine, is said to cure the pleurisy. The *dose* of the seeds is a dram.

Lucius, a Pike. The jaw bone is said to have the same virtue as crabs-eyes, and to be efficacious against the pleurisy and peripneumony. The *dose* in powder is from half a dram to a dram.

Lues venerea, the French pox.

Lupinus, Lupins. The meal is one of the resolving *farinas*.

Lusula, Wood-sorrel. It is cooling and proper to terminate the fervor of blood, as well as abate the acrimony of a caustic bile: with scurvy-grafs and other things of the same kind, it is proper for the scurvy. It may be taken any way at pleasure.

Lumbrici, Earth-worms. They are diuretic and good in all nervous disorders. Some account them a specific in convulsions. The *dose* in powder is from half a dram to a dram.

Lunatici, Lunatics. They are so called from *Luna* the moon, because their madness is increased at certain phases of that planet.

Lupulus, Hops. These are chiefly employ'd in making malt liquours. The tops boil'd resemble *asparagus*.

Luxatio, Luxation, is the putting a bone out of joint.

Lympha. This is a fluid secreted from the arterial blood, and is transparent, aqueous, and imbuted with a subtil gelly. It is carried back to the heart from the outward and other parts of the body by peculiar pellucid vessels called lymphatics. It seems to be the watery part and recrement of the nutritious juice.

M.

Macis, Mace, a spice.

Macula Hepatica, a liver spot. This is a dusky spot as big as the palm of the hand, and appears in the groin, back breast, and other parts of the body. It is a sign of the dissolv'd state of the blood.

Magisterium, a magistery. A powder gain'd from substances by solution and precipitation.

Magma. The remainder after the expression of juices; as also after infusion, decoction, or distillation.

Magna arteria, the great artery.

Majorana, Marjoram, a herb.

Malibatrum, the Indian leaf. It is only used in Venice Treacle and Mithridate.

Malacia, the longing of pregnant women.

Malcedrium, the rind or peel of a pomegranate.

Malignus Morbus, a malignant disease. It is attended with a solution and putrefaction of the humours, and generally makes its onset with a sudden loss of strength.

Malleus, is one of the little bones of the ear.

Malva, Mallows, a herb.

Mammae, the breasts of women. They are compounded of numerous glands and lactiferous ducts, serving for the secretion of milk. In pregnant women and those that give suck, the magnitude is enlarged. Before puberty, and in virgins they are less. In countries where they go naked, and there is no pressure on the breast, virgins have the *Arcolæ* about the nipples, rising up like half a globe, which occasioned an ignorant traveller to affirm in one of the magazines, that he had seen women with one breast upon another.

Malva arborea, Hollyhocks. It is emollient, but never used in physic.

Mammiformes, or *Mamillares Processus*, Mamiform processes. Those are two *Apepyses* of the temporal bones.

Mandragera, Mandrake. The leaves of this are narcotic, and have been only used in external applications.

Mania, Madness, a depravation of the imagination and judgment, with heat and raving: but without a fever or dread.

Manica Hippocratis, Hippocrates's bag. A flannel bag of a pyramidical figure, through which liquors are strained.

Manipulus, a handful, as much as can be contained in the hand. Herbs are often

prescribed thus; but it would be better to substitute a more determinate weight in its stead.

Manna, a limpid liquor which flows from a tree, and afterwards coagulates.

Marasmus. This is a disease which happens to old persons when they fall into a corruption of the viscera. The appetite is quite lost, there is constant heat, the strength is exhausted by degrees, and at length quite fails.

Margaritæ, Pearls. These when prepared, are absorbent, but have no more virtues than oyster-shells. The dose is from a scruple to half a dram.

Marrubium, Horehound, a herb.

Mars, Iron or Steel.

Marum Syriacum, Syrian herb Mastick. The use of this has been long laid aside.

Marum vulgare, Herb Mastick. This is counted an efficacious nervous medicine, and is more powerful than marjoram. The dose of the leaves in powder is half a dram; used as an errhine, it is said to purge and strengthen the brain, and to restore a lost smell.

Masticæ, Mastich, a resin.

Massetæres, Muscles which arise from the inferior and interior part of the *Os Jugale*, and are inserted into the external superficies of the angle of the *Maxilla*.

Mastoidæus Musculus. It arises from the *Sternum* and *Clavicula*, and is inserted into the external surface of the mamillary or mastoid process.

Mastoides, are the same as the mammiform or mamillary processes.

Matricaria, Feverfew, a herb.

Maturantia, Suppurating medicines.

Meatus auditivus, the auditory canal.

Mecbacænna, the root of an *American Convolvulus*. It purges serous humours, and is reckoned good in catarrhus and cold diseases, in the epilepsy, asthma, King's-evil, gout, and French-pox. It is said to open the obstructions of the viscera, and is a very safe purge in the dropsy. The dose is from one dram to two.

Mediana vena, a vein in the arm between the *cephalic* and *basilic*.

Mediastinum, a membrane dividing the thorax and lungs into two parts. It is formed of a duplicature of the pleura, and includes the heart between its two lamellæ. It is connected to the *sternum* before, and to the *vertebræ* behind.

Medicina, Medicine, is the art of healing, or of preserving health while present, and restoring it when absent.

Medulla

Medùlla, the marrow.

Medùlla oblongàta. This is the more compact basis, or inferior medullary substance of the *Cerebrum* and *Cerebellum*. It unites as it were into a tail, and is extended to the great hole of the *Os Occipitis*. It is the root of the nerves of the brain, and the origin of the spinal marrow. It collects the fluid which is separated in the cortex of the brain, from whence it is transferred to the *Sensoria* and other parts, for the continuance of sense, and the preservation of motion. Hurts in this are mortal, but not so in the rest of the brain.

Medùlla Ossium, the marrow of the bones. This, while fresh, is the most subtle of all kinds of fat, and is good internally in an acrid scorbutic disposition of the humours.

Medùlla spinalis, the spinal marrow. It is a continuation of the *Medùlla oblongàta*, and as it were the tail of the brain. It is included in the boney canal of the *vertebræ*, and is extended from the head to the end of the *Os sacrum*.

Mel, honey. This is very penetrating, aperient, and detergent. It dissolves gross humours and promotes expectoration. It is apt to turn bilious. An ounce or two may be taken at a time.

Melampèdium, black Hellebore. See *Hel-leborus niger*.

Melanagoga, Melanagogues, Purgers of choler.

Melancolia, is a lasting obstinate delirium, with a fixt attention of the mind upon a particular object, but without a fever. There is likewise a constant dejection, dread, and sadness, without any evident cause.

Melilotus, Melilot. The leaves and flowers are emollient, and sometimes used in fomentations, cataplasms, and clysters.

Melissa, Balm. The leaves are cordial, cephalic, stomachic, and useful in all nervous diseases. It is likewise uterine, and revives pregnant women in danger of abortion, as well as eases spurious pains after child-birth. When the menses are deficient, they are of service in uterine baths and *pediluvia*.

Melo, a Melon. The seed is one of the greater cold seeds.

Membrana, a Membrane. This is a flexible texture of fibres crossing each other on the same plane.

Membrana adiposa, is a texture of very fine membranous leaves, in which there are an infinite number of fine transpa-

rent vesicles or *cellulæ*, which contain fat. It is placed on the internal surface of the skin, and enters between the fibres of the muscles.

Menses, are the sanguineous excretions from the uterus and vagina, which happen every month to women apt for generation.

Menstruum, any liquor is so called which is used as a dissolvent, or which is design'd to extract the virtues of ingredients.

Mentha vulgaris, Garden or Spear-mint.

Mentha piperitis, Pepper-mint.

Mercurius, Quicksilver.

Mercurialis, French Mercury. The virtues of this are doubtful. It is sometimes ordered in clysters.

Mesaraeum, the Mesentery.

Mesaraica Vasa, the mesenteric vessels.

Mesenterica Vasa, the mesenteric vessels.

Mesenterium, the Mesentery. This is a thick fat membrane placed in the middle of the intestines. When separated from them it is three ells in circumference.

Mesocolon, is that part of the mesentery connected to the gross intestines.

Mespilus, a Medlar-tree. Medlars are astringent, but never used in physic.

Meum Athamanticum, Spignel. The root is aromatic, carminative, attenuating, and strengthening. It is accounted good in flatulencies, the gripes and moist asthma. The dose is from half a dram to a dram.

Mezerion or *Mezeradon*, Spurge Olive. It is a drastic purge, and some give three of the berries against the dropsy; but it is unsafe.

Metacarpus, four bones of the hand next to the fingers.

Metallum, a Metal. There are seven metals, gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, and quicksilver. Some reject this last from the number, because it is not malleable.

Metastasis, the removal of a disease or humour from one part to another.

Metatarsus. These are five little bones connected to the bones of the *Tarsus*, and constitute the bottom of the foot.

Miasma, is the infectious matter of epidemic diseases, and is very noxious to the vital spirits.

Milium, Millet. The seed is more used for aliment than for medicine.

Millefolium, Yarrow. This is a mild astringent, and is recommended in a debility and laxity of the fibres, in hæmorrhages and fluxes of every kind, to prevent

prevent abortion; as a preservative against the gravel, and as a most useful remedy for hypochondriac and hysteric fits. In hæmorrhages, loosenesses and incontinence of urine it may be drank as tea. The dose of the herb in powder is from one dram to two. In the whites and simple gonorrhœa, an ounce of the juice will be proper.

Millepedæ, Hog-lice or Wood-lice.

Minium, Red-lead.

Miserere mei, the iliac Passion.

Mons veneris, the superior part of the Pubes in women.

Morbilli, the Measles. See *Febris Morbilleta*.

Morbus, a Disease.

Morbus Rëgius, the Jaundice.

Morsus Diaboli, Devils Bit. This is alexipharmac, and said to be good in the quinsy and ulcers of the mouth and throat of every kind. The dose of the juice of the leaves and roots is from one ounce to two.

Moscata nux, a Nutmeg.

Moschus, Musk.

Morus, the Mulberry-tree. Ripe mulberries are cooling and render the belly slippery; used in gargles they are detergent. The bark of the root is said to open obstructions of the liver and spleen, to stop loosenesses and to kill worms. The dose in powder is a dram.

Mucago, Mucilage.

Mucilago, the same.

Mucus, is a thick, viscid, liquid excrement, which flows to the nostrils and palate.

Mucus intestinorum, is a kind of viscosity, proceeding from the glands and lines the intestines, to defend them from sharp acrid humours.

Muriatica acrimonia, muriatic Acrimony. This is a sharpness of the humours supposed to approach to the nature of sea salt, as in the scurvy, melancholy, &c.

Musculus, a Muscle, is the instrument of motion; or a part of the body designed for the performance of voluntary motion. It is divided into the body or belly and two extremities, which are generally whitish and are called *tendons*, its action consists in the contraction of the belly.

Mydriasis, is too great a Dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

Myologia. Myology, is that part of anatomy which treats of the structure, situation and functions of all the muscles of the body.

Myopia sive Myopia, short or near-sightedness.

Myops, a person who is near-sighted.

Myrobàlani, Myrobalans. A fruit brought from the *East Indies*, they are now never used.

Myrra, Myrrh. A gummy rosin.

Myrrhis, sweet Cicely, of the same nature as chervil.

Myrtus, the Myrtle-tree. The berries are an astringent but never used.

N.

Napus dulcis, nayew gentle. The seeds are an ingredient in the Venice-treacle.

Napus sylvestris, rape. The seeds are said to be detergent, strengthening, and to open obstructions of the viscera. The dose is from half a dram to a dram.

Narcotica are medicines that induce a stupor and ease pain.

Nardus celtica, celtic nard.

Nardus indica, Indian spike-nard. At present their only use is in mithridate and venice-treacle.

Nasturtium aquaticum, water-cresses. The leaves are diuretic, incide gross humours, open obstructions of the viscera, are a great antiscorbutic, and are good in many chronic diseases. They also purify the blood and humours. They are eaten as a salad, and the dose of the juice is from one ounce to two.

Nasturtium bordense. Garden-cresses. They have the virtues of the former but weaker. The dose of the juice is from two ounces to three.

Nates cerebri, are two orbicular prominences of the brain, behind the thalamus of the optic nerves.

Naviculare os, is the third bow of the *tarsus* in both feet.

Nausea, is a kind of loathing and inclination to vomit.

Nepeta, Nep or Catmint. The leaves are uterine and promote the menses. They open obstructions of the *viscera*, cure the jaundice, and are good in coughs and the asthma. The dose in powder is half a dram.

Nephriticum Lignum, Nephritic Wood. It was esteemed good against the gravel but has lost its credit.

Nephritis, an inflammation of the kidneys, *Nephros*, a Kidney.

Nervi, the Nerves, are little bundles of transparent, and tensile filaments, whose sides are united to each other by the means of membranes. There is an exceeding fine fluid passes through them from the brain to the extremities.

Neurologia, Neurology. A treatise of the nerves.

Nicotiana,

Nicotiana, Tobacco.

Nigella, Fennel Flower. The seeds promote urine and the menfes, incide grofs phlegm in the lungs, kill worms, and are said to be a specific in agues. The dose is from two scruples to a dram.

Nitrum, Salt Petre.

Nosocomium, a Hospital.

Nucha, the Nape of the Neck.

Nummularia, Moneyworth. It is a vulnerary herb, and good in all hæmorrhages and fluxes. It is likewise an antiscorbutic, and commended against hæctics in children. The dose in Powder is half a dram.

Nux Moschata, a Nutmeg.

Nux pistachia, the Pistachio or Fistic Nut. It is analeptic and good in emaciated habits.

Nyctolopia, a Disorder in the Eyes, when the patient can see best in the night.

Nymphæ, are two membraneous Parts of the *Pudendum Muliebre*. They are reddish, carvernous, sometimes large and sometimes little. They are continued to the prepuce, and joined to the interior side of the *labia*.

Nymphaea alba, White-water-lilly. The root is given in pitfians, to allay heat of urine, in all internal inflammations, burning fevers, watching and other cafes where it is necessary to curb the inordinate motion of the blood and spirits. Cut lengthwise and applied to the soles of the feet they have cured tertian agues. The dose in decoction is from two drams to half an ounce; of the dried root from half a dram to a dram.

O.

Obtundentia, are Medicines which sheath acrid humours.

Ocra, yellow Oker. It is used only as a paint.

Occiput, the posterior part of the skull.

Ocimum, basil. The leaves are said to be cordial, pectoral and cephalic. Some drink it as tea against pains of the head.

Oculus, the Eye. This is the external organ of sight. The bulb of it is made up of tunics, humours and vessels. The tunics are, 1. the *albuginea*, *adnata* or *conjunctiva*; the white of the eye. 2. *Cornea*, which is transparent, convex, and divided into several *lamellæ*. 3. *Sclerotica*. This is hard, opaque, and is extended from the *cornea* to the optic nerve. 4. *Choroïdes*. It is seated immediately under the *Sclerotica*, whose interior *lamella* is called *Ruyfchiana*. It is full of vessels and

imbuted with blackness. 5. The *Uvea*. This is the anterior part of the *Choroïdes*, and may be seen through the *cornea*. The anterior part is coloured and is called the *Iris*. In the midst of this is the pupil, which is round, and capable of being dilated and contracted. The posterior surface is black, which being wiped off, the Sphincter of the pupil appears with orbicular fibres. There are likewise ciliary fibres for the dilatation of the pupil. The space between the *uvea* and the *cornea* is called the anterior chamber of the eye; and that between the *uvea* and the crystalline humour is termed the posterior. 6. *Retina*. This is a very tender, and, as it were, a mucous tunic, being the expansion of the optic nerve in the bottom of the eye, and is the primary part of the eye and sight. The humours of the eye are three. The *Aqueous* fills both chambers of the eye, and in which the *Uvea* fluctuates. If this is lost it is soon repaired. The *Vitreous*. This is like gelly and fills the posterior part of the eye, being contiguous to the *Retina*. The *Crystalline*. This is more solid than the rest and is like a glass lens, lying in a pit of the vitreous humour. There is likewise an exceeding fine tunic called *Arachnoïdes*. It is vasculous and surrounds the crystalline and vitreous humours. By the assistance of this the crystalline lens is included in a sinus of the vitreous humour; which being broke or cut the lens fall down.

Odontalgia, the Tooth-ach.

Oedema, is a cold, lax, soft, whitish tumor without pain, arising from a pituitous cause, and will pit when pressed with the fingers.

Oesophagus, the Gullet; it reaches from the fauces to the stomach.

Olea, the Olive-tree. Its fruit and oil. This last is emollient, lenient and sheathes all kinds of acrimony, whence it is excellent against corrosive poisons of all sorts. It loosens the belly, mitigates gripes, eases coughs, relaxes the urinary passages, is good in the gravel and kills worms. Taken by spoonfuls, it has cured the bloody flux. It is good in clysters to soften the excrements.

Omphalocèle, a Rupture of the Navel.

Olibanum, a Resin. It is commended in various diseases of the head and breast; and in fluxes of the belly. Some account it a specific in the pleurisy. It sheathes acrid humours. The dose is from a scruple to two drams.

Ononis,

- Ondis**, Rest Harrow. The root resolves inspissated humours, opens obstructions of the *Viscera*, cleanses the kidneys and bladder; and cures a suppression of urine. The *dose* of the bark of the root is a dram.
- Opbioglossum**, Adders Tongues. The leaves are accounted a great vulnerary inwardly and outwardly. The *dose* in powder is a dram.
- Ophtbalmia**, the inflammation of the eye. It is attended with a pricking pain, and the vessels of the white of the eye are turgid with blood.
- Ophtbalmica**, Medicines against the disorders of the eyes.
- Opiata** and **Opiatum**, have been used to signify electaries.
- Opiſthotonos**. A convulsion of the neck and spine backwards.
- Opium**, a gummy Rosin.
- Opodeldock**, the same as the saponaceous liniment.
- Opobalsamum**, Balm of Gilead. This will serve the purposes of most balsams if it can be met with genuine. The *dose* is from six drops to half a dram.
- Opoponax**, a gummy resinous juice concreted into drops.
- Opticus Nervus**, the optic Nerve.
- Oræxis**, Hunger.
- Orgasmus**, a turgescence and violent motion of the humours.
- Origanum**, wild Marjoram.
- Orabus**, bitter or wild Vetch. The meal of the seed has been used outwardly as a resolvent.
- Orthopnea's**, Shortness of breath.
- Oryza**, Rice: This is good aliment in fluxes of the belly and a thin acrimonious state of the juices.
- Osteocolla**, the Bone-binder, a fossile substance. It is said to have a peculiar virtue in generating a *Callus*; as also to be good in the whites and intermitting fevers. The *dose* is from one dram to two.
- Os Sepiæ**, Cuttle-fish Bone. It is an absorbent, and said to be good in the whites. The *dose* is from one scruple to two. Some use it as a dentrifice.
- Ostreorum Testæ**, Oister-shells. These are well known as an absorbent. The *dose* is from half a dram to a dram.
- Osteologia**, Osteology. A description of the bones.
- Ovarium**, an Ovary. This is the female *Testis*. The use of it is uncertain, notwithstanding all the fine things that have been said about it.
- Oxycratum**, Oxycrate. A mixture of water and vinegar.
- Oxyderica**, Medicines to sharpen the sight.
- Oxygala**, sour milk.
- Oxymel**, a mixture of Vinegar and Honey.
- Oxylapathum**, sharp pointed Dock. The root is said to open obstructions of the viscera and to have a faint resemblance of the virtues of rhubarb. The *dose* in decoction is an ounce. It has been used externally in liniments for the itch.
- Ozaena** is an ulcer in the inside of the nose, with a fetid smell and a sanious or purulent flux, with or without the corruption of the bones or gristles. It is generally a symptom of the *French pox*.

P.

- Pæonia**, Piony, an herb.
- Palmæris**, a Muscle. It rises from the internal protuberance of the humerus, and is inserted with a broad tendon into the palm of the hand.
- Palpebra**, the eye-lids.
- Palma**, the Palm-oil tree. The oil is used externally to ease pains in the nervous parts; as also of the gout and rheumatism, to relax contractions and to attenuate cold humours.
- Panacea**, an universal medicine.
- Palpitatio Cordis**, a Palpitation of the heart. A convulsive motion of the heart.
- Panicum**, a Seed. In some places they make bread of it.
- Papaver album**, white Poppy.
- Papaver rubæas**, wild Poppy.
- Papilla**, the Nipple of the breast.
- Pappus**, a sort of down that adheres to Seeds, as in the *Dandelion*.
- Papula**, Pustules or Pimples.
- Paracentesis Abdominis**, a Tapping of the abdomen. This is performed with a trocher to let out the water in the dropsy.
- Paracentesis Thoracis**. This is an opening made in the thorax, usually between the ribs, to discharge matter contained in that cavity.
- Paralysis**, the Palsy. This is the loss of sense and motion in any part.
- Paralyfis**, Cowslips. The flowers have something of a sleepy quality, and are commended against the *Vertigo*, *Palsy*, and *Apeplexy*. They may be drank as tea.
- Parera brava**, a Root. It cures hæmorrhages and fluxes of all kinds. It is efficacious in nephritic complaints and a suppression of urine: In ulcers of the kidneys

kidneys and bladder, the moist asthma, and jaundice. The *dose* is from twelve grains to half a dram.

Paraphrenitis, an inflammation of the diaphragm.

Paraplegia, a palsy of all parts beneath the head.

Parasynanche, is an inflammation of the muscles of the pharynx, with a continual fever.

Paregorica, Paregorics, medicines to ease pain.

Paræsis, a kind of palsy which succeeds the colic and dry belly-ach.

Parietaria, Pellitory of the Wall. Two or three ounces of the juice of the leaves will cleanse the kidneys from sand and gravel. They are used in emollient cataplasms, fomentations and clysters.

Paronychia, a Whitlow.

Parotides, tumours of the glands behind the ears.

Paroxysmus, a paroxysm or fit. Thus there is an hysterical fit, a fit of an ague, a fit of the gout, &c.

Pastinaca bortenensis, garden parsnips.

Pastinaca sylvestris, wild parsnips. The seed of each is said to be a specific against hysterical fits.

Pavo, a Peacock. A dram of the dung is given against the vertigo and epilepsy.

Pentapbyllum, Cinquefoil. It is astringent and good against a flux. The *dose* is from half a dram to a dram.

Pathognomonicum, is the proper and inseparable sign of any disease, and belongs not only to one, but to all of the same kind.

Pathologia, Pathology, a part of medicine which treats of the diseases of a human body, their differences, causes and effects.

Pectoralia, Pectorals, are medicines appropriated to the disorders of the breast and lungs.

Pectoralis major, a muscle which rises from the clavicle, sternum, and all the true ribs, and is inserted four fingers breadth below the neck of the humerus.

Pediluvium, a bath for the feet.

Pelvis Renum, a receptacle in each kidney, into which the urine is secreted, from whence it passes to the ureters.

Pepo, a Pompion. The seed formerly used is now laid aside.

Persica Malus, a Peach-tree. A syrup made of the flowers is a hydragogue, and is useful in catarrhs, the rheumatism, apoplexy, palsy, and disorders of the brain from a redundant serum. The *dose* to children is from two drams

to half an ounce; to adults, from half an ounce to two ounces.

Persicaria Mitis, dead Arsmart. It is a great vulnerary, and its decoction in wine will stop a gangrene in a surprising manner.

Persicaria urens, biting Arsmart. It is a deterfivè and vulnerary herb; as also diuretic, and proper to cleanse the urinary passages. It is likewise recommended for the jaundice and dropsy. The *dose* of the leaves in powder made into a bolus is a dram. Some bruise the leaves, and apply them to old ulcers to cleanse them, and to consume fungous flesh.

Perforatus, a muscle which arises from the internal protuberance of the Humerus and Radius. It is divided into four tendons, which are inserted into the phalanx of the four fingers.

Perforans, its origin is the superior part and middle of the *ulna*. This is divided into four tendons, which perforate the tendons of the preceding, and end in the beginning of the third phalanx.

Perianthium, is the most common kind of calyx of a flower. It often consists of several small leaves: but if it is monophyllous, or with one leaf only, it is divided in various manners. It does not always involve the whole flower.

Pericardium, the membrane that contains the heart as it were in a bag.

Pericarpium, belongs to fruit, and is placed on the *germen*. It grows thicker, and contains the seeds. Sometimes it is wanting.

Pericranium, the membrane that immediately invests the skull. It is thin, but pretty strong.

Perinæum, is the ligamentous suture between the *Anus* and the *Scrotum*.

Periosteum, is a nervous and vasculous membrane of very acute sense, investing all the bones internally and externally, except the teeth and the places where the muscles are inserted.

Peripneumonia, an inflammation of the lungs. See *Febris pneumonica*.

Peristalticus motus, the peristaltic motion. The stomach and intestines have a singular motion of constriction and dilatation, which is so called. It proceeds progressively, from the upper parts to the lower. The organ of this motion are the annular fibres, which run spirally or like a screw from the *æsofagus* to the *anus*.

Peritonæum, is a thin, smooth, and slippery

- pery membrane investing the whole abdomen internally, and contains most of the abdominal *viscera*, as it were in a sack. It consists of two *lamellæ*; the external has longitudinal fibres, and the internal strong transverse fibres.
- Peronæus anticus*, a muscle which arises from the anterior and middle part of the *Fibula*, and is inserted into the metatarsal bone externally.
- Peronæus posticus*, rises from the superior part of the *Fibula*, and is inserted into the metatarsal bone that sustains the great toe.
- Peruvianus cortex*, Peruvian bark.
- Pestis*, the plague. See *Febris pestilentialis*.
- Petasitis*, Butter-bur. The root is accounted sudorific, alexipharmac, cordial, diuretic, and pectoral. Some give it to destroy joint-worms. The dose of the dry'd root in decoction is from two drams to half an ounce; of the fresh, from one ounce to two.
- Petechiæ*, spots on the skin attending malignant and other fevers.
- Petræum Barbadosense*, Barbadoes Tar. It is used externally to soften tumors, in the palsy, contraction of the tendons, and pains of the rheumatism. At Barbadoes they give it to cure the dry belly-ach. The dose is two drams thrice a day. Mixt with an equal quantity of rum, it is good to anoint the back bone and joints, when a palsy is suspected to be coming on.
- Petroselinum vulgare*, common Parsley. The seed is attenuating and diuretic. It is recommended in the gravel, the drop, and the asthma. The dose is half a dram.
- Peucedanum*, Hogs Fennel. The root is aperient, diuretic, pectoral, and antihysterical. The dose of the dry'd root is a dram; but it cannot be depended on in any intention.
- Phagedæna*, eating ulcers.
- Phagedænica*, Medicines proper to take down fungous flesh, and callous lips.
- Phalanx*, is the series of the bones of the fingers, set as it were in battle array.
- Pharmacia*, Pharmacy.
- Pharmacopœia*, a Dispensatory.
- Pharmacopœus*, an Apothecary.
- Pharmacopœia*, a Druggist.
- Pharmacum*, a Drug, a medicine, a remedy.
- Pharynx*, the upper part of the *œsophagus* or gullet.
- Phiala*, a Vial.
- Phisium*, a medicine of the consistence of an electary, with opium in the composition.
- Philtum*, a medicine to procure love. There has been much hurt done by compositions of this kind.
- Phimosis*, is when the prepuce cannot be drawn back. *Paraphimosis*, is a disorder wherein the prepuce cannot be drawn forward to cover the glans.
- Phlebotomia*, Phlebotomy, letting of blood.
- Phlegma*, Phlegm.
- Phlegmagoga*, Phlegmagogues, medicines that purge phlegm.
- Phlegmone*. This in general is an inflammation; but it often signifies a violent hot tumor, called, corruptly, a *phlegmon*. It is red, hard, tense, shining, and attended with pain and pulsation.
- Phlyctænæ*, little blisters on the skin, containing lymph or a sharp serosity.
- Phrenitis*, a phrensy, an inflammation of the meninges of the brain, attended with an acute fever, terrible pains of the head, a constant delirium, great boldness, and restlessness.
- Phthisiasis*, the lousy disease.
- Phthisis*, a consumption of the lungs. It is wasting away of the body with a slow fever, a difficulty of breathing, a troublesome continual cough, attended with a plentiful spitting of phlegm and corrupt purulent matter, arising from a remarkable fault in the substance of the lungs, which proceeds from a schirrous or ulcerous corruption or abscess.
- Phygethlon*, is a superficial tumor of the glands, which is red, hard, tense, and burning. It grows insensibly, and becomes larger than the *phyma*, with pustules or small blisters.
- Phyma*, is an inflammatory tumor seated in the glands; but it is not so large, hard, elevated, red, nor so painful as a *phlegmon*. It increases quickly, and soon comes to a suppuration.
- Physiologia*, Physiology. A part of medicine which considers a man as in health, and teaches the situation, substance, and connection of the parts, with their functions.
- Phytologia*, Phytology, is a part of medicine belonging to *Pharmacologia*, and teaches the knowledge of herbs and plants.
- Pia Mater*, is one of the *meninges* or membranes of the brain, in which it is immediately involved.
- Pica*, is an absurd desire of eating things unfit for aliment, as chalk, coals, &c.
- Pimpinella Saxifraga*, Burnet Saxifrage. The root is stomachic, diuretic, attenuating, aperient, detergent, diaphoretic,

retic, and alexipharmac. It cleanses the blood, opens obstructions of the glands, and promotes the secretion of the fluids. It is recommended against hæmorrhages, spitting of blood, and the bloody flux. The dose in substance is a dram. Some make a tincture of it, which is given from twenty to sixty drops.

Piper nigrum, black pepper.

Piper album, white pepper.

Piper longum, long pepper.

Piper Jamaïcense, Jamaica pepper. All these are well known as spices. The two first strengthen the relaxed fibres of the viscera, and excite an oscillation therein. They clear the spirits, attenuate gross humours, and increase the motion of the blood. Their chief use is in coldness and crudities of the stomach, pains of the colic from a cold cause, and in a cold intemperies of the brain. The dose is from one grain to ten. Long pepper is of the same nature, and is to be taken in the same dose. Jamaica pepper strengthens the stomach, helps digestion, quickens the circulation, of the blood, and cheers the spirits.

Pistillum, the pistil, in botany, comprehends the female parts of generation belonging to a flower, which are the germen or ovary, containing and cherishing the embryos of the seeds. The *stylum* or style. It is placed on the germen, and sustains the style, serving instead of a tube. The *stigma*, is the female genital organ and terminates the style. But if the style is wanting, it is placed on the germen.

Pix liquida, Tar.

Pix ærida, stone pitch. This is only used in external applications.

Pix Burgundica, Burgundy pitch.

Plantago, Plantain, a herb.

Plantaris, a muscle which rises from the interior part of the external protuberance of the thigh bone, and joins two other tendons to make the *Tendo Achilles*.

Pléthora, is two great a redundance of the blood and humours.

Pleura, is a strong smooth tense membrane adhering to the ribs and intercostal muscles, and lining the whole cavity of the *thorax*. It consists of two vasculous lamellæ.

Pleuritis, a pleurisy. See *Febriis pneumonica*.

Pleuritis notha sive spuria, a bastard pleurisy, is attended with a very acute and

pungent pain in the side, which will not bear touching. There is likewise a cough which exasperates the pain, but without spitting. The patient cannot lie on the affected side. Add to these a fever, with a hard, depress'd and quick pulse. This is properly a kind of rheumatism.

Plica, a Polish disease, wherein the hair clots together and hangs down like a cow's tail.

Plumbum, Lead.

Plexus nervosus, a plexus of nerves, is when two or more meet and make a kind of a protuberance.

Podagra, the gout in the feet. It is a very painful disease, and is seated in the joints and ligaments of the feet.

Pœonia, Piony, a herb.

Polium montanum, Poley mountain. The tops are an ingredient in Mithridate and Venice treacle. They are accounted alexipharmac, diuretic, and uterine. They are said to promote urine and the menses, and are drank as tea.

Pollex, the Thumb.

Pollex pedis, the great toe.

Polychrestum, a medicine of many virtues.

Polypodium quernum, Polypody of the oak.

The root is said to open obstructions of the viscera, and to be of use in the jaundice and the dropsy. Its purging quality is uncertain, because it has been seldom or never given alone for that intention. Along the *Rhine* and *Moselle* it is taken to cure the gout. The dose is three drams; in decoction an ounce.

Polypus, is a fleshy excrescence of the pituitary membrane of the nostrils. It is of various shapes and sizes. It obstructs the cavity of the nostrils and fauces, so as to deprave the voice, swallowing, and respiration. It is sometimes cancerous. There are likewise concretions of blood in the heart and arteries of the same name, attended with a compression of the breast and a fixed pain about the heart. Afterwards shortness of breath, incredible anxiety and fainting, without any evident cause.

Populus, the Ham.

Popliteus Musculus. This muscle arises with a round tendon from the external protuberance of the thigh bone, and passing under the ham, terminates in the superior and interior parts of the *Tibia*.

Populus nigra, the black Poplar-tree. The buds have been used externally in an ointment. *Tournefort* observes, that a tincture made with these buds in spirit of

of wine is an excellent remedy against an inveterate diarrhœa. The dose of which diluted is a dram night and morning.

Porrum, Leeks. These are more used in the kitchen than in medicine; however, they are good to attenuate tough phlegm, and help shortness of breath.

Porta, the concave part of the liver is so called. Hence the vein which carries the blood from the viscera of the lower belly to this part is called Vena Portæ.

Portulaca, Purslane. The leaves are used as a salad; they are cooling, and good against the hot scurvy. The seed is cooling and binding, and is said to kill worms; the dose of which is from two scruples to a dram.

Pori Biliarii, are branches of the hepatic duct distributed throughout the liver.

Posca, the same as Oxycrate.

Præcipitatio. Precipitation. A process, whereby the particles suspended in a menstruum are made to sink to the bottom.

Præcordia. This is a word often mentioned, and yet authors are not agreed in its signification. Some affirm it signifies the contents of the thorax, others the diaphragm, others again the fore part of the thorax. But certainly anxiety about the Præcordia must signify the parts about the heart.

Præputium, the Prepuce or fore-skin.

Presbytia, a fault in the eyes which old persons are most subject to, when near objects are not seen so distinct as those at a distance. Common spectacles are a remedy for this defect.

Priapismus, is an involuntary erection of the penis, with pain.

Primulæ veris, Primrose. The flowers drank as tea are said to cure the vertigo. The decoction of the roots is good for the same purpose. An equal quantity of the juice of the herb and flowers and milk has cured an inveterate head-ach. The dose of the juice is three ounces.

Præcursoria causa, the antecedent, præ-existent, or præ-disposing cause of a disease.

Processus peritoneali. These are two processes sent out of the abdomen, and which involve the spermatic vessels and testes.

Procidencia Ani, a falling down of the fundament, or rather of the rectum, which happens from its laxity.

Procidencia Uteri, a falling down of the womb. This is said to happen when the Os Tincæ appears externally out of the vagina.

Proximate, is an internal antecedent cause of a disease.

Prognosis and Prognostica signa, are signs by which may be foretold what will happen to a patient, relating to the disease.

Prolapsus, the same as Procidencia.

Prophylactica, is a part of Hygiene, which averts imminent diseases.

Prostata, or rather Prostata, is a single globous body of the size of a walnut, almost of the shape of a heart, seated before the neck of the bladder, and encompasses the beginning of the urethra.

Prosthefis, is a part of surgery, whereby lost members are supply'd, and other deficiencies, by instruments artificially contrived, as artificial teeth, eyes, hands, &c.

Protopathia, a primary disease.

Prunella, Self-heal. It is a vulnerary plant, and good against hæmorrhages, spitting and pissing of blood. In gargles it is good for ulcers of the mouth, throat and gums. The juice or the decoction may be used. The dose of the juice is from two ounces to four.

Pruna Gallica, French prunes. These are an ingredient of the lenitive electary.

Pruna Damascena, Damascene plumbs or damsons. These are cooling, quench thirst, and are good in bilious constitutions; but are highly improper when acids abound. If they are eaten too plentifully, they bring on dangerous fluxes of the belly. Some stone them and give their decoctions as a laxative, but it will be necessary to add some carminative ingredient.

Prunus sylvestris, the Slow-bush. Sloes are cooling and astringent, and are recommended by some to stop fluxes of the belly. The inspissated juice of the unripe fruit is called *Acacia Germanica*, the dose of which is from half a dram to a dram, and is given in the same disorders.

Prurigo, and Pruritus, the itch.

Psoas major, is a muscle that arises from the internal side of the transverse processes of the vertebra of the loins, within the abdomen, and descending upon part of the internal side of the ilium, is inserted into the lower part of the little trochanter.

Psoas parvus, rises from the upper vertebra of the loins, and is inserted into the os innominatum, at the juncture of the pubis and the ilium.

Psoa, the itch, or rather the ferine itch. When there are white scales on the knees

- knees and elbows, it is called the *leprous Psora*.
- Psyllium*, Flea-wort. A mucilage made with the seeds is demulcent, and proper to allay the inflammation of the eyes. It is useful in clysters in the bloody flux. Three drams soaked in water all night, and the water drank in the morning, is a useful medicine against heat of urine.
- Ptármica*, sneezing medicines.
- Psylóbron*, or more properly *Psilóbron*. A medicine to take off the hair.
- Ptármica*, Sneezewort or bastard Pellitory. The root chewed provokes spittle and cures the tooth-ach. The powder of the dried leaves cause sneezing.
- Pterygium* is a membranous fleshy excrescence, which arising from either angle of the eye spreads as far as the pupil, and often obscures the sight.
- Pterygoideus internus*. This muscle arises from the *Processus Pterygoideus* of the *Os sphenoides* and is inserted at the bottom of the lower jaw.
- Pterygoideus externus*, arises from the external part of the same *Processus Pterygoideus*, and from the superior part of the *Os sphenoides*, and running backward is inserted into the *Processus Condylóides* of the lower jaw.
- Pterygoideus*, the wing-like Process of the *Os sphenoides*.
- Pisfana*, a Decoction of decorticated barley, raisins, liquorice, &c.
- Ptyalismus*, a Salivation.
- Pubis Os sive Pectinis Os*, the fore part of the *Os innominatum*.
- Pterygostaphylini*, two Muscles which arise from the *Os sphenoides* and are inserted into the *Uvula*.
- Pudendàgra*, the French Pox.
- Puérpera*, a Woman in child-bed.
- Pulégium*, Pennyroyal, a herb.
- Pulégium Cervinum*, Hart-pennyroyal. This is stronger than the former. See page 262.
- Pulmonária maculósa*, Sage of Jerusalem. This is recommended against ulcers of the lungs and spitting of blood. The dose of the juice is from half an ounce to an ounce.
- Pulmónes*, the Lungs.
- Pulsus*, the Pulse.
- Pulsatio Cordis & Arteriárum*, the beating of the heart and arteries.
- Punctum Lachrymale*, see *Lachrymale punctum*.
- Punctura Nervórum*, a Puncture of a Nerve. This is also said, but improperly, when any needle, thorn or sharp instrument, pricks a tendon. It is generally attended with troublesome accidents.
- Pupilla*, the Pupil of the eye.
- Purgántia*, Purgatives.
- Púrpura Febris*, a miliary Fever. See *Pebri Miliáris*.
- Pústulæ*, Pustules or Pimples on the skin.
- Púrida Febris*, a putrid Fever. See *Maligna Febris*.
- Pylorus*, the Orifice of the Stomach, joining to the *duodenum*.
- Pyramidáles Múculi*, the Pyramidal Muscles, are very small. They rise from the juncture of the bones of the *pubis*, and ascending four fingers breadth terminate in the *Linea alba*.
- Pyreticum*, Pellitory of Spain. The root is a masticatory and promotes spittle; hence it cures the tooth-ach proceeding from obstructions and catarrhs, and is of some efficacy in sleepy diseases and the palsy of the tongue.
- Pyretología* is a Description of Fevers, containing their symptoms, effects, causes, and methods of cure.

Q

- Q. V.* stands for *Quantum vis*, as much as you will.
- Q. S.* means *Quantum sufficit*, as much as is sufficient.
- Quadrátus* is a Muscle consisting of reticular fibres; it rises from the anterior part of the lower jaw, and is inserted in the whole lower part of the orbicular muscle. That is the muscle that surrounds the mouth and constitutes the lips.
- Quadrátus Femoris*. It arises from the tubercle of the *Os Ischium*, and is inserted in the eminence between the trochanters.
- Quadrátus Lumbórum*; it rises from the anterior and posterior part of the posterior process of the *Os Illium*, and is inserted into the transverse apophysis of the *Vertebrae* of the loins, the last *Vertebrae* of the thorax and last rib.
- Quadrátus Rádii*, rises from the inferior part of the *Ulna*, and is inserted in the inferior part of the *Rádii*.
- Quartána Febris intermíttens*, a Quartan-ague. See *Febris Quartana*.
- Quercus*, the Oak. Every part of the oak has an astringent quality, a decoction of three ounces of the bark is given against the whites, fluxes of the belly, hæmorrhages and spitting of blood. A dram or two of the powder of roasted acorns, has been given against the bloody-flux.

542 An EXPLANATION of the TERMS of ART.

Quotidiana Febris intermittens. A Quotidian or every day ague. See *Febris Quotidiana*.

R.

Rachitis, the Rickets. A distemper in children in which they are not able to walk; there is a flaccid tumour in the head and face; a flabby loose skin, a swelling of the *abdomen*, and a falling away of the rest of the parts; as also protuberances of the joints, as the wrists, ankles, knees, elbows, &c.

Radius internus, arises from the internal protuberance of the *Humerus*, and is inserted into the little bone of the carpus next the thumb.

Radius externus longus & brevis, rises from the external protuberance of the *Humerus*, the first of which is inserted in the first bone of the *Metacarpus*, and the second in the second bone of the *Metacarpus*.

Radius, the lesser bone of the cubit.

Radix, a root, is the lowest part of the Plant fixed in the earth by which it receives nourishment.

Rami, Branches.

Ranina vena, the Veins that are visible under the tongue.

Rana, Frogs, the sperm. The use of this is laid aside.

Rapbanus rusticanus, Horse-radish. The root is aperient, attenuating and antiscorbutic. The express'd juice cures coughs, and inveterate hoarsenesses proceeding from a viscous phlegm. It is prevalent against the wandering rheumatism, the cachexy, obstructions of the mesenteric glands, the jaundice, the palsy, sleepy diseases, the hientery and cæliac passion. The dose of the juice is from a dram to half an ounce.

Rapum, a Turnep. A large spoonful of the juice of baked turneps is accounted good in all diseases of the breast. The seed has been reckoned an alexipharmac. The dose is from half a dram to a dram.

Raspadrium seu Radula, a Rasp.

Rauedo, Hoarseness.

Recrudescencia, Recrudescence is when a disease becomes violent again after having been mild.

Rectificatio, is a repeated Distillation of liquors in order for their purification or exaltation.

Rectus major anticus arises from the transverse *Apophysis* of the five inferior *Vertebra* of the neck, and is inserted in the

bone of the occiput before the condyloide process.

Rectus minor anticus, arises from the anterior surface of the first *Vertebra* called *Atlas*, and is inserted behind the former in the bone of the occiput.

Rectus lateralis arises from the superior surface of the transverse *Apophysis* of the *Atlas*, and is inserted partly in the occipital bone, and partly in the temporal bone.

Rectus major posticus, arising from the spinous *Apophysis*, of the first *Vertebra*, and is inserted into the bone of the occiput.

Rectus minor posticus, arises from the posterior part of the *Atlas*, and is inserted under the former.

Rectus tibiae arises from the anterior and inferior spine of the ilium, and, with the *Cruralis vastus internus*, and *vastus externus*, make a robust common tendon a little above the knee, and is inserted in the tubercle of the *Tibia*, a little below the knee.

Rectum intestinum, the strait gut. It is the last of all the gross *intestines*, beginning at the end of the colon and terminating at the anus.

Refrigeratorium, a Refrigeratory. A wooden vessel full of water with a spiral pipe through which the water that is to be distilled is to pass in order to be cooled.

Regius morbus, the Jaundice.

Remissio febrium, a Mitigation of the symptoms in fevers: If they cease entirely it is called an *intermission*.

Repellantia, repelling Medicines.

Res naturales, natural Things. These are said to be *health*, the *causes of health*, and the *effects of health*.

Res non-naturales, the Non-naturals. These are six: *air*; *meat and drink*; *motion and rest*; *sleeping and watching*; the *passions of the mind*; and *things excreted and retained*. They have this appellation because an excess of any of them is often the cause of diseases.

Res præter naturam, the Preternaturals, are a *disease*, the *causes of a disease*, and the *effects of a disease*, or the *symptoms*.

Resina, Rosin.

Resolventia, resolving Medicines.

Rete mirabile, is a *Plexus*, like a Net of vessels, and membranaceous fibres seated on both sides of the pituitary gland of the brain, under the *dura mater*. Its use is unknown,

Retina, an exceeding tender, and, as it were,

were, mucous coat of the eye. It is said to be an expansion of the optic nerve, in the bottom of the eye, and is the principal part of the eye, and sight, for whose sake the rest were formed.

Reverberium, is a chemical Furnace, wherein the fire is reflected back on the bodies put into the furnace or the vessels that contain them.

Revulſio, a Revulſion, is a turning the courſe of the blood and humours from one part to another. This may be done by bleeding, rubefying medicines applied to the ſoals of the feet in diſeaſes of the head, and ligatures of the joints in enormous hæmorrhages. There may likewiſe be a revulſion of the ſpirits, if I may be allowed the expreſſion; for a ſtrong friction on the hypogaſtric region has often prevented vomiting. And what can this be aſcribed to elſe but the calling off the ſpirits that were employed in attempting to expel the contents of the ſtomach to another place?

Rhabarbarum, Rhubarb.

Rhamnus cartbàrticus, ſee *Spina Cervina*.

Rhaponticum, true Rhapontic. This is a purge in a large doſe; that is, from two drams to half an ounce. It is more aſtringent than rhubarb, and therefore is no deſpicable remedy in a *Diarrhœa* or *Dysentery*.

Rheumatismus, a Rheumatism. This begins with a ſpontaneous laſſitude and heavineſs of the Limbs, with coldneſs of the extremities, ſhivering and ſhaking. This is followed with an anxious internal heat, chiefly about the *Præcordia*, a more brisk and ſtrait pulſe, inquietude, thirſt, want of appetite, coſſivenenſs, ſometimes difficulty of breathing. To theſe ſucceed a grievous pain, either acute or heavy and tenſive in ſome part or other, which is worſe in the night. This febrile commotion is more grievous in ſome and milder in others. But the pains will be left behind and generally continue a long while. They proceed from an inſpiffated acrimonious ſerum which is depoſited on the part.

Rhôdium lignum, Roſe-Wood, or *Rhôdium*.

Rhomboides. This muſcle ariſes from the five inferior ſpinous apophyſes of the neck, and the three ſuperior of the back under the *Cæcylaris*, and is inſerted into the whole baſis of the *Scapula*.

Ribes, Currants. They are cooling and quench thirſt, but are ſeldom uſed in phyſic.

Rigor. This term is differently underſtood by authors. *Galen* ſays it is an unequal concuſſion and diſturbance of the whole body. Others, that it is a ſpaſmodic conſtriction of the muſcular parts, and an impediment of motion. *Hoffman* calls it a ſpaſmodic conſtriction of the whole nervous ſyſtem, whereby the blood and humours are driven violently from the external parts of the body, to the heart, brain, and large veſſels; for which reaſon the extremities become cold, and the internal parts are diſtended with blood; whence the pulſe is contracted with anxiety about the *Præcordia*, while the face and the veſſels about the head are ſwelled.

Rob, is the juice of vegetables brought into a due conſiſtence by boiling it with ſugar.

Rosa, a Roſe.

Rosmarinus, Roſemary.

Rotator internus. This muſcle ariſes from the internal circumferences of the *Foramen* of the *Os pubis*, paſſes by the *incisura* of the *Iſchium*, and is inſerted in the *Fovea* near the greater *Trochanter*.

Rotator internus ariſes from the external circumference of the *Foramen* of the *Os pubis*, and is inſerted in the ſame place with the former.

Rotundus five Teres major, ariſes from the inferior angles of the *Scapula*, and is inſerted three fingers breadth below the head of the *Humerus*.

Rotundus five Teres minor ariſes from the inferior *Ceſſa* of the *Scapula*, and is inſerted in the inferior part of the neck of the *Humerus*.

Rotundus Radii, ariſes from the internal protuberance of the *Humerus*, and is inſerted about the middle part of the *Radius*.

Rubefaciencia are Medicines that being apply'd to the ſkin produce a ſlight inflammation and make it look red.

Rubia tinctorum, Madder. The root is ſaid to open obſtructions of the *Viſcera*, to reſolve conſtipated blood, and to be very uſeful in the jaundice, dropſy, and ſuppreſſion of the *Menſes*. The doſe in ſubſtance is from half a dram to a dram; in decoction from half an ounce to two ounces. It turns the bones of animals that feed upon it red.

Rubrica fabrilis, Red-oker. It has been uſed in vulnerary and drying plaiſters.

Rubus Idæus, the Raſberry-buſh. Raſberries are humecting, reſreſhing, and cordial. They are proper for bilious

544 An EXPLANATION of the TERMS of ART.

constitutions, and are accounted good in the scurvy.

Rubus vulgáris, the Black-berry-bush. The leaves are astringent. The berries are cooling, refreshing and quench thirst.

Rufcus, Butchers Broom. The roots are accounted good in the gravel, whites, jaundice and deplorable dropfies. The dose in decoction is from one ounce to two.

Ruta Rue.

S.

Sabina, Savine.

Sáccbarum, Sugar.

Sacrosumbráris. This Muscle arises from the *Os sacrum* and the posterior spine of the *Ileum*. It is inserted into the posterior part of the ribs.

Sacrum Os, is a bone of a triangular figure, placed under the *vertebræ* of the loins, and joined to the sides of the *Ossa innominata*. The *Os Coccygis* is joined to the lower part.

Sagapènum, a concrete juice.

Sagittális Sutura, the sagittal suture.

Sago. It is made of the pith of a tree in the East-Indies, and is eaten there when rice is scarce. It is nourishing and restorative.

Sal Ammoniácus. Sal Ammoniac.

Sal cathárticus amarus, Epsom Salt.

Sal communis, common Salt.

Sal marina, Sea Salt.

Sal gemma, Sal Gem, or Rock-Salt.

Saliva, Spittle.

Salivatoria, Medicines that cause a spitting.

Salivatio, Salivation.

Salvia horténsis major, common Sage.

Salvia horténsis minor, Sage of virtue.

Salvia sylvestris, Wood Sage. It has the same virtues as Water Germander.

Salvatella, is a vein which runs towards the little finger.

Sambucus, common Elder.

Sandaracha, Gum Sandarach. It is the resin of the Juniper-tree, which flows from it in hot countries. It is likewise call'd *Vernix scriptoria*, pounce. It has been given inwardly against hæmorrhages and internal ulcers. The dose is from a scruple to a dram. Outwardly it stops blood, heals putrid ulcers, and eases pains of the joints.

Sandaracha Grædum, a kind of red arfnic.

Sanguis, Blood.

Sanguis Draconis, Dragon's blood.

Sanicula Sanicle. This herb is good against the whites, spitting of blood, and

hæmorrhages of all kinds. It may be either drank as tea, or two or three ounces of the juice may be given for a dose.

Sánies, is a thin, bloody, acrimonious, corroding matter in wounds or ulcers.

Sántalum album, white Sanders.

Sántalum citrinum, yellow Sanders.

Sántalum rubrum, red Sanders. Of these

woods the yellow is more inciding than the white, and the red is more astringent than both. They are said to open obstructions of the liver, to restore the tone of the *viscera*, and to allay commotions of the blood which occasion hæmorrhages. They are very proper in thin salt catarrhs, and in the beginning of a consumption. The dose is half an ounce in decoction.

Santonicum, Wormseed. This given from a scruple to a dram is proper to kill worms.

Saphæna. This vein is a branch of the internal crural vein near the internal *Malleollus*, or lower process of the *Tibia*.

Sapo albus Hispanicus, white Spanish soap.

Sapo durus, hard soap.

Sapo mollis, soft soap.

Sapo niger, black soap. This will cure common burns before a blister is raised, and has been often used to kill inguinal lice.

Saponaria, Soapwort. This has been accounted a specific for curing the venereal disease, the itch, ringworms, and tetter, used inwardly and outwardly. It is aperient, strengthening, and diaphoretic. The decoction of two handfuls of the leaves in four quarts of water may serve for common drink; but it will be proper to add a few raisins to mend the taste.

Sarcocèle, is an induration and enlargement of the testicle, frequently turning into a perfect schirrus, and sometimes degenerating into a cancerous disposition, with ulceration and most acute pains.

Sarcocolla, a gummy resin. The internal use of this is suspected; but outwardly dissolved in asses or breast-milk, it is good for inflammations and fluxes of the eyes. It cleanses, consolidates, and cicatrises wounds.

Sarcologia, is a part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts.

Sarcotica, Sarcotics, medicines supposed to generate flesh.

Sartorius. This muscle proceeds on the inside, from the interior and superior spine of the *Ilium*, and descending obliquely,

liquely, is inserted into the interior and superior part of the *Tibia*.

Sarsaparilla, a root.

Sassafras, a root.

Satureia, Savoury, a culinary herb. It is attenuating, aperient, discutient, and proper in uterine disorders. It promotes the menses, facilitates expectoration, and is excellent for a cold stomach. It may be drank as tea. Some give a dram in powder for a dose. Externally its decoction in wine discusses cold tumours, and cures pains as well as noises in the ears.

Saturnus, Lead.

Satyriasis, the same as *Priapismus*.

Satyriion mas, Male Satyriion. This has always been looked upon as an aphrodisiac; and *Herman* says this virtue is warranted both by reason and experience. But as it is generally prescribed with aromatics and other stimulating ingredients, it is highly probable the effects are owing to them. The dose is a dram.

Saxifraga alba, white Saxifrage. This is said to be aperient, diuretic, and proper to cleanse the urinary passages. The dose of the root in infusion is half an ounce.

Saxifraga vulgaris, Meadow Saxifrage. Authors affirm the root of this is a powerful diuretic, and a good remedy against the gravel. The dose of the juice of the whole plant is two or three ounces.

Scammonium, a gummy resin.

Scabiosa, Scabious. The leaves are accounted cordial, alexipharmac, sudorific, and pectoral. They promote expectoration, and are good in the asthma. The dose of the juice is two ounces; in decoction two handfuls.

Scabies, the Itch.

Scalenus. This muscle arises from the first, second, and sometimes the third rib, and is inserted into the transverse apophyses of the vertebrae of the neck.

Scapula, the shoulder blade, commonly called the blade-bone.

Scarificatio, Scarification. This is commonly performed by a scalpel or lancet, in gangrenes, mortifications, or dropsies, to discharge the offending humours, and to make way for the topical remedies to penetrate to the sounder parts.

Scarlatina Febris, the scarlet fever. See *Febris scarlatina*.

Skeleton, a Skeleton. The bones of an animal connected together in their natural situation.

Schirrus, a Schirrus, is a hard unequal indolent tumor seated in some glandular part, form'd by the inspissation of the humours, obstructing the excretory ducts of the gland, and distending its membranous cells, while the more fluid parts are exhaled.

Schœnanthus, Camels Hay. This has been given in obstructions of the viscera, retention of urine, suppression of the menses, the after-pains of child-birth, &c. but it is now in disuse, unless for Mithridate and Venice treacle. The dose in substance is a dram; in infusion two drams.

Scilla, squill or Sea-onion.

Scleritica, one of the coats of the eye.

Scincus, a Skink. Their bellies are an ingredient of mithridate.

Scorbutus, the Scurvy. In this disease the functions of the whole body are vitiated from a high dyscrasy and corruption of the blood and vital fluids, proceeding from bad diet and unwholesome air. It is common in maritime and northern countries, as also among sailors in long voyages. It begins with a spontaneous lassitude, which invades the whole body with a heaviness of the legs and feet, and a difficulty of walking. Then the lively colour of the face decays, an ichor mixt with blood flows from the gums, the flesh whereof is relaxed and consumed to the roots of the teeth, which soon become loose. There are spots on the legs of various figures, size, and colours, which often turn to ulcers of a bad sort. As the disease increases, there are fixt or wandering lancinating pains, with an impotence of moving, or a convulsive stricture attacks the joints.

Scorbütica, medicines against the scurvy.

Scordium, Water Germander

Scorzonera. Viper's-grass. The root is accounted cordial, sudorific, and alexipharmac. *Boerhaave* says, it is an excellent remedy in hypochondriac diseases and obstructions of the viscera. It has likewise been given with success against the jaundice, arising from obstructions of the liver. The dose in powder is from half a dram to a dram.

Scorpio, a Scorpion. The oil of Scorpions has been famous for curing the bite of this venomous animal; but perhaps the effect has been owing to the oil where-with it is made, for it has been found serviceable in curing the bite of a viper.

Scotima or *Scotmie*, a vertigo attended with

- with a sudden dimness or temporary deprivation of sight.
- Scrophula*, the king's-evil, is a hard glandulous tumor seated principally on the sides of the neck behind the ears, either single or in clusters. In some, they reach from the ear to the clavicle.
- Scrophulària*, Figwort. This plant has been accounted good against scrophulous tumours; as also the pain and swelling of the piles. The *dose* of the root in powder is a dram.
- Scrophulària aquatica major*, Water Figwort or Water Betony. This has the same virtues as the former, and as some say in a greater degree. In the *Memoirs of the French academy*, it is recommended to correct the bad taste of *sena*.
- Scrobiculus Cordis*, the pit of the stomach.
- Scybala*, dry excrements in small balls like sheeps dung.
- Sebsten*. This fruit is cooling and moistening, and is useful against sharp thin defluxions on the lungs, and takes off the heat of urine. It is good in coughs, hoarseness, and difficulty of breathing. It is like a small plumb, and ten or twenty of them may be taken at a time.
- Secale*, Rye. Rye-bread is said to keep the body open, to be good for those that are troubled with the piles, a swimming in the head, and a palpitation of the heart. The meal is used in poultices, to discuss tumors, and ease pain.
- Secundinae*, the After-birth. This consists of the membranes which contained the *fœtus* and the *Placenta uterina*.
- Sedimentum urinae*, the grosser parts of the urine which sink to the bottom. It is of various colours, figures, weight and nature, according to the different diseases. Sometimes the urine has no sediment.
- Sedum majus*, House-leek. This is cooling and somewhat astringent. It quenches thirst, allays heat, and is useful in bilious fevers. Four ounces of the juice are given in intermitting fevers that have little or no cold fit. The powder of the dry'd leaves has surprizingly cur'd an obstinate ichorous ulcer in twenty-four hours.
- Semimembranifus*. This muscle arises from the upper part of the tubercle of the *Ischium*, and is inserted into the interior and superior part of the *Tibia*.
- Seminervifus*, proceeds from the same tubercle as the former backwards, and is inserted in the same part.
- Semispinosus*, arises from the *Os sacrum* and the *vertebrae* of the loins, and is inserted into the superior *vertebrae* of the thorax, especially the spinous *apophyses*.
- Semeidice*, a part of medicine which treats of the signs of health and diseases.
- Sena* or *Senna*, the same in *English*.
- Seneka*, Rattle-Snake-root. This has been found very efficacious in pleurifies and peripneumonies. If the patient is plethoric and has a fever, he must bleed in the arm opposite the pained side; then give thirty-five grains of the root every sixth hour.
- Sepia*, the Cuttle-fish. See *Os Sepia*.
- Septum Cordis*, the partition between the ventricles of the heart.
- Septum lucidum*, a thin transparent partition between the ventricles of the brain.
- Septum narium*, a partition partly cartilaginous and partly boney, between the nostrils.
- Septum transversum*, the diaphragm.
- Septica*, things that cause putrefaction.
- Sericum*, Silk. This is quite out of use.
- Serpentaria Virginiana*, Virginian Snake-root.
- Serpyllum*, Mother of Thyme. This is cephalic, stomachic, and uterine, good for the vertigo, palsy, epilepsy, green-sickness, and promoting the menses. It is useful against defluxions on the lungs, old coughs, and helps spitting of blood. A dram taken for a *dose* promotes urine powerfully.
- Serratus five dentatus minor anticus*, arises with a dentated beginning, from the second, third, and fourth true ribs, and passing under the great pectoral, is inserted into the coracoid process of the *scapula*.
- Serratus five dentatus minor posticus*, arises with a dentated beginning, from the six lower true ribs, and from one and sometimes two of the superior spurious ribs, and is inserted into the basis of the *scapula*.
- Serratus posticus superior*, arises with a thin broad tendon from the two inferior *vertebrae* of the neck, and the two superior of the back, and is inserted into the second, third, and fourth ribs.
- Serratus posticus inferior*, arises with a broad tendon from the three inferior *vertebrae* of the back, and the two superior of the loins, and is inserted into the four inferior spurious ribs.
- Serum*, the thin part of the blood.

Sesamoides Ossæ. These are little bones like the seed of *Sesamum*, found at the joints of the fingers and toes; as also in the joints of other parts of the body; there are seldom more than sixteen, but often less.

Sesamum, the oily purging grain, of no use in physic.

Seseli Massiliense, French Hartwort.

Seseli vulgare, common Hartwort. The leaves incide gross humours, help digestion, discuss wind, promote urine and the menses, ease after pains, and cleanse the kidneys. The powder is given to a dram.

Setaceum, a Seton. It is made by pinching up the skin and fat, and perforating them with a seton-needle, armed with a skain of thread or silk, and spread with some digestive Ointment: which being drawn a little or thisted every day, keeps it open and running as an issue.

Sialagoga, Sialogogues, medicines that provoke spittle.

Sigillum Solomonis, Solomon's seal. This may be applied outwardly to take away the black and blue marks of bruises, which it is said to do in a night's time.

Silesiaca terra, Silesian sealed earth. An absorbent.

Silex, the Flint. This may be reduced to a powder by heating it red hot several times, and quenching it as often. It has been said to break the stone, which can be no farther true, than as it partakes of the nature of lime. The dose is a scruple. I am informed Dr. Cockburn's secret to cure fluxes were flints of *Epsom Downs*.

Siliqua, a Pod.

Sippium, the same as *A/a Foetida*.

Sinapi, Mustard.

Sinapismus, a Sinapism, is a medicine made in the form of a cataplasm, which affects the skin with heat, redness, and pain.

Sinciput, is the fore part of the head or skull from the forehead to the coronal suture.

Singultus, a Hiccuping.

Sinus, is when the beginning of an abscess or ulcer is narrow, and broader farther in.

Sinus duræ matris. These belong to the Veins of the *Dura Mater*, the principal of which are four; the *sagittal* or *longitudinal*, which runs from the forehead to the occiput along the middle of the brain, ending in the two *lateral*, representing the shape of a Greek circumflex

accent. They disburthen themselves on both sides into the sinus of the Jugulars. The *fourth* comes from the region of the pineal gland, and terminates near the place where the three former meet. This place is called *Torcular Herophili*.

Sirdnes, are pustules which break out in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, in which a small worm is included.

Soda, the Heart-burn.

Sol, Gold.

Solanum vulgare, Night-shade. The inward use of this herb is unsafe; for there are instances of persons falling into mortal convulsions by eating the berries. Some beat the leaves for some time in a leaden mortar, and apply them to the piles and cancers; but the use of it may be dangerous.

Solanum letbale, deadly night-shade. The berries are poisonous, and produce sleepiness, a lethargy, madness, and death.

Solanum tuberosum esculentum, Potatoes. The use of these as aliment, are well known.

Solaris, a muscle. It arises from the superior and posterior part of the *Tibia* and *Fibula*. The tendon of this joining with two others makes the *Tendo Achilles*.

Solutio Continui, is the separation of parts which before cohered, as in wounds, ulcers, and fractures.

Solutiva, the same as laxatives.

Somnifera, medicines to procure sleep.

Somnolentia, Sleepiness.

Somnus, Sleep.

Sophia Chirurgorum, Flixweed. The seed is proper to promote urine, expel the gravel, and is useful against the bloody flux. The dose is a dram.

Sorbus sylvestris, the Quicken-tree. It is of no use in physic.

Spasmus, a Spasm, is a præternatural contraction of the muscular, membranous, or nervous fibres in any part of the body. The violent spasm or contraction of the muscles of the legs and feet has been usually called a *cramp*. A universal spasm begins from the extreme parts and affects the whole system of the fleshy fibres and vessels, which last are a contexture of nervous membranes and muscles. Such a motion as this is very evident in the beginning of intermitting fevers. When the meninges of the brain and nerves are brought into consent, it changes to an epilepsy; if the nerves only which go to certain parts, or the nerves of the spinal marrow,

then it produces convulsions. Sometimes spasms of nervous and membranous parts produce pain, which have different names according to the part affected. If it is seated in the nervous coat of the stomach, or its orifices, it is called a *Cardialgia*; in the intestines, the *colic*; in the membranes of the head, the *head-ach*; in the *Rectum*, the *painful piles*; in the joints, the *tip-gout*, the *knee-gout*, the *gout of the hands and feet*. A spastic constriction of the intestines hinders the exit of the wind and excrements; of the urinary passages, the urine is either suppressed or made with difficulty and pain; of the bilious ducts, hinders the descent of the gall into the intestines, whence it regurgitates to the lymphatic vessels, and suddenly produces a jaundice.

Spasmus Cynius, a convulsion of the muscles of the mouth.

Speculum, an instrument to dilate the *anus*.

Speculum Matricis, an instrument to dilate the *vagina*.

Spermacei. See page 286. The *dose* is a dram.

Spæcelus, a mortification.

Sphincter, is a circular muscle which has a power of constringing the part where it is placed. Thus there is the *sphincter ani* to shut the *anus*; and of several other parts.

Spica vulgaris, Lavender-spike. The virtues agree with those of lavender.

Spina alba, Hawthorn. This is quite out of use.

Spina cervina, Buckthorn. The juice of the berries is made into a syrup, which is in use as a purge.

Spina dorsi, is that boney column which is extended from the head to the *anus*, containing the spinal marrow.

Spiritus vinosus rectificatus, rectify'd spirit of wine.

Splanchnologia, is that part of anatomy which treats of the *viscera*.

Splen, five *Lien*, the spleen, is a reddish black viscus, seated under the diaphragm, near the ribs, on the left side of the stomach. It is about five or six inches long, three broad, and one thick, and weighs about twelve ounces.

Splenius. This muscle arises from the three inferior *vertebrae* of the neck, and the five superior of the back. It is inserted above the mastoid process.

Spongia, Sponge.

Sporadici morbi, are diseases of the same kind that are dispers'd here and there, without any suspicion of contagion.

quammisa Sutura, the scaly suture.

Stamina, the chieft of a flower on which the apices or summits are plac'd.

Stannum, Tin.

Staphisagria, the internal use of this is not safe.

Stapes, is a little bone in the internal part of the ear.

Steatoma, is an encysted tumor containing a matter like suet.

Sterno-hyoides, arises sometimes from the sternum and clavicle, sometimes from the sternum alone, and is inserted into the basis of the *os hyoides*.

Sternum, is a bone in the fore part of the thorax, join'd to the cartilages of the ribs.

Sternutatio, Sneezing.

Sternutatorium, a remedy to promote sneezing.

Stibium, Glass of antimony. Some give antimony this name.

Stimulantia, stimulants. Medicines which encrease the oscillatory motion of the fibres.

Stæchas, French lavender. It is an aromatic plant, is good in cold disorders of the head and nerves; as also promotes urine and the menses. The *dose* is from half a dram to a dram. It is an ingredient in Mithridate and Venice treacle.

Stomacæ, a symptom of the Scurvy, when the gums are attended with spontaneous hæmorrhages, from their vessels.

Stomachica, medicines against disorders of the stomach.

Strabismus, a squinting.

Stranguria, the strangury, a disease in which the urine comes away drop by drop, with heat and pain, with a continual desire of making water.

Ströbilus, is properly the fruit of the pine-tree, or the pine-apple; but it is apply'd to other fruits that are like it.

Stupescientia, stupefying medicines; the same as *narcotici*.

Stupor, is an obtuse, blunt, or dull sense of feeling.

Stylo-glossus, arises from the apex of the styloide process, and descending obliquely, is inserted in the root and side of the tongue.

Stylo-hyoides, arises from the styloide process, and is inserted and terminates in the horn and basis of the *os hyoides*.

Stylo-pharyngeus, arises from the beginning of the styloide process, and is inserted into the sides of the *Pharynx*, and of the thyroide cartilage.

Styptica, a stronger sort of astringents.

Styrax calamita, Cane-storax.

Styptica,

Syrax Liquida, Liquid-florax.
Subclavia vasa, Subclavian Vessels, are veins and arteries which pass under the clavicles, or collar-bones.
Subclavius. This muscle arises from the inferior part of the *Clavicle* near the *Acromium*, and is inserted in the anterior part of the upper rib and the *Sternum*.
Suber, the Cork-tree. The bark is accounted astringent and detergent, and is said to be good in hæmorrhages, fluxes of the belly, and whites. The dose in powder is from half a dram to a dram; in decoction from half an ounce to an ounce. A dram of the ashes has been extolled to stop hæmorrhages and to cure the colic. Mixt with oil of sweet almonds they ease the pain of the external piles and reduce them insensibly.
Succinum, Amber.
Sublimatio, Sublimation, is a kind of a dry distillation, whereby the more subtle parts of a body are raised by fire, and adhere to the vessel.
Sublimatum, is any thing raised by fire, as flowers of sulphur.
Succus nutritius, the same as Chyle.
Sudamina, are pimples on the surface of the skin, of the size of a millet seed, supposed to be occasioned by sweating.
Sudor, Sweat.
Sudor Anglicus, the sweating Sickness, a kind of a plague in which the patient died or recovered in twenty-four hours. If the sweating was continued without intermission it was salutary.
Sudorifera, sive sudorifica, Sudorifics. Medicines to promote sweat.
Suffitus, a Fumigation. In general it is prepared of odiferous ingredients which are thrown on live coals to raise an agreeable smell. There are likewise fumigations made with cinnabar, put on a hot heater to cure venereal symptoms.
Suffocatio Hysterica, the Hysteric Passion.
Suffocatio Uterina, the Hysteric Passion.
Suffusio, a Cataract in the eye.
Sugillatio, is the black and blue marks of bruises.
Sugillation of the eye, is a blood-shot eye.
Sulphur, Brimstone.
Summitates, the tops of herbs and plants with small leaves.
Supercilia, the Eye-brows.
Superciliorum Corrugator sive Depressor, is a muscle which arises on each side of the nose, and is inserted obliquely into both *Supercilia*, which brings them nearer

each other and likewise pulls them downwards.
Supraspinatus, this muscle rises above from the cavity above the spine of the *Scapula*, and is inserted into the neck of the *Humerus*.
Superfætatio, is when a woman conceives again, sometime after a first conception, which occasions the births to be at different times. This has been much talked of; but whether it ever took place is doubtful.
Superpurgatio is when a purge works with great violence.
Suppositorium, a Suppository, a medicine formed to put up the *Anus*.
Suppressio menses, a stoppage of the monthly evacuations in women.
Suppressio Urinæ, a Stoppage of urine.
Suppurantia, suppurating Medicines.
Sura, the Calf of the leg.
Surditas, Deafness.
Sutura Crânii, the Sutures of the skull. A true suture is when the bones are joined together by indentations like a saw. These are the *coronal*, *sagittal*, and *Lambdoide*. The spurious are the sutures of squamous and parietal bones: as also of the *Os Frontis* and sphenoid bone, at that angle where they join with the parietal.
Sutura, a Suture, in Surgery, is the connexion of the lips of a wound by sewing it up, or the bringing of them together by a conglutinating plaster.
Syccosis, is an excrescence about the *Anus* like a fig.
Symptoma, a Symptom. Symptoms are of two kinds; for they are either produced immediately by the morbid motions, or from other concurring causes. The former are called *essential*, the latter *secondary*. The *essential* follow the disease closely, nor can they be separated from it. Hence diseases are known and distinguished; hence also certain signs and prognostics are deduced; thus in a fever which is an accelerated motion of the solids and fluids, the symptoms are immoderate heat, unusual thirst, constant watching, prostration of strength, a consumption of the fluids, a dejection of appetite, an increased respiration, a flame-coloured urine; because all these are the effects of an accelerated circulation of the blood. Likewise the symptoms of an inflammation are a pain in the part affected, a tumor, redness, a violent pulsation of the arteries; because all these proceed from an imped-

ed circulation of the blood, which necessarily succeed a stagnation in the vessels, or a stricture of the nervous parts.

Secondary symptoms, do not proceed immediately from the former disease or a morbid motion; but from some other supervening cause. The inflammation of the meninges of the brain, lungs, or stomach, succeeding acute or eruptive fevers, is an instance of this; because these fevers may exist without such an inflammation; but as it is the effect and produce of the disease, it is called a symptom. Miliary eruptions often succeed acute fevers, the small-pox and measles, which are generally fatal.

Synanche, a kind of a Quinsy which is seated in the internal muscles of the pharynx, without any remarkable external tumour or redness. In this the difficulty of swallowing is greater than that of breathing.

Symphysis, is a Coalition of the bones which is sometimes without motion when two bones touch or approach each other, either *without a medium*, as in the bone of the forehead, the lower jaw, the *Ossa innominata*, &c. or *with a medium*, as by a cartilage in the bones of the Pubis, the *Vertebrae*, &c. This is called *Synchondrosis*. By a *Ligament* in the connexion of all the joints, this is term'd *syneursis*. By *Flesh* in the *Scapula*, the bone in the tongue, &c. this is named *syssarsis*.

Synarthrosis, is a junction of the bones with an *obscure motion*; as the bones of the *Carpus*, *Metacarpus*, *Tarsus*, *Metatarsus*, &c. or with no motion; as in a *sutura*, *harmonia* and *gompbosis*. *Harmonia* is a conjunction of the bones with a simple line, as the bones of the palate.

Synchondrosis, the connexion of two bones by means of a cartilage.

Syncope, a fainting or swooning.

Syneursis, is the connexion of bones by means of a ligament.

Synochus *sive* *Synocha*, a continual fever without remission.

Synovia, the glutinous liquor between the joints.

Synthesis signifies all the joints of the bones with or without motion.

Syraps, a Syrup.

Syssarsis, is a connexion of the bones by means of flesh.

Systole, a Contraction. In medicine it means the contraction of the heart and arteries. By this and the *diastole* the circulation of the blood is carried on.

T.

Tabes, a Consumption.

Tabes dorsalis, such a loss of the seminal fluid as brings on a consumption.

Tacamabacca, *Tacamahac*, a Resin. It is only of external use, and is anodyne and cephalic. It eases pain in any part of the body; particularly when laid to the temples it sometimes cures the tooth-ach, as I have found by experience. A plaster made of it, and laid to the head after being shaved, has cured deafness.

Talpa, is a softish tumor which grows on the head and contains a kind of white thick pus. It does not rise much, but enlarges its base.

Talcum, *Talck*. It has been accounted a cosmetic. Many attempts have been made to gain an oil from this substance but without success.

Tamarindus, *Tamarind*.

Tamariscus, the *Tamarisc-tree*. The bark is said to open obstructions of the viscera, and to attenuate tartarous humours. The dose is from half a dram to two scruples; in decoction from one ounce to two.

Tanacetum, *Tansy*. The leaves are accounted good to open obstructions of the liver and spleen. They are of great use in the jaundice, cachexy and dropsy. The dose of the juice is three or four ounces. The seed has been given with success against worms. The dose is from half a dram to a dram.

Tapsus barbatus, *Mullein*. The leaves are used externally in fomentations, are good against a *tensimus*, and ease the pain of the piles.

Tartarus sive Tartarum, *Tartar*.

Tarsus, is the cartilaginous extremity of the eye-lids; as also the seven posterior bones of the foot.

Tempora, the *Temples*.

Temporalis Musculus, the *temporal Muscle*.

It arises from the whole region of the temples, passes under the *jugum*, and is inserted into the acute process of the lower jaw.

Tendo, a *Tendon*, is the continuation of a muscle, and is more white, hard, slender, and annexed to the part to be moved. The fibres of which they are composed are united together in the manner of a cord.

Tensimus, is a constant desire of going to stool; when at the same time nothing comes away but a little blood, mucous or purulent

purulent matter, unless it attends a dysentery, or other flux of the belly.

Terebintina, Turpentine.

Teres five Rotundus major, arises from the inferior angle of the *scapula*, and terminates three fingers breadth below the head of the *humerus*.

Teres five Rotundus minor, arises from the inferior *costa* of the *scapula*, and afterwards making one tendon with the *infraspinatus*, is inserted into the posterior part of the neck of the *humerus*.

Terra Japonica, Japan earth.

Tertiãna Febris intermittens, see *Febris tertiana*.

Testes muliebres, the Ovaries.

Testes cerebri, are two posterior prominences of the brain.

Testes viriles, are the two oval bodies included in the *scrotum* which serve for the generation of *semen*.

Tetanus, is a very grievous kind of convulsion, whereby the body continues erect and rigid like a statue.

Tessudo, the same as *salpa*.

Tetrapbarmacum, is a medicine consisting of four ingredients.

Tbãlami nervorum opticorum, two protuberances of the brain, from whence the optic nerves have been said to arise; but *Hoffman* denies it, and affirms that they proceed from the inferior and anterior part of the *crura* of the *medulla oblongata*.

Tbãpsia, the deadly Carrot. The root purges upwards and downwards, but it is unsafe.

Thea, Tea. This has a gentle astringent, whereby it strengthens the stomach, and prevents the hot water from relaxing it too much. It likewise tends to restore the tone and oscillation of the fibres. It is not improper in fluxes of the belly, for it will stop the operation of a gentle purge. Drank late at night it will prevent sleep. The constant use of it will hinder the breeding of the gravel; but that perhaps may be owing to the hot water dissolving the salts of the blood. In a looseness or the bloody-flux half an ounce of tea must be infused in a pint of milk, and be drank for a dose.

Tbenar. This muscle arises from the transverse ligament, joining the bones of the *carpus*, and is inserted into the first and second *phalanx*.

Tbëria, Theory; is the knowledge of all those things which belong to a human body, either in health or as obnoxious to diseases; which can never be

perfect without understanding natural philosophy, which leads us to a knowledge of all corporeal substances; as also anatomy, which yields an intimate acquaintance with the structure of a human body. It was formerly said that astronomy and anatomy were the two eyes of medicine; and though the former is not of so much use as it was thought to be formerly, yet it ought not to be entirely rejected, because it supplies us with accurate tables of the moon's progress through the twelve signs, upon which a great many morbid motions depend. However, natural philosophy is now properly substituted in its room; I mean that philosophy which includes chemistry and mechanics: For all the reasons which a physician brings, unless they are physical or anatomical, are mere speculations and the idle inventions of a fruitless brain. Though at the same time it must be acknowledged we are in the dark with respect to many things which relate to a human body, of which the various opinions of physicians about them is a convincing proof.

Therapeutice, Therapeutics, is a part of medicine which teaches the rules that are to be observed in the cure of diseases.

Thermæ, hot natural baths.

Tblaspi, Treacle or mithridate Mustard.

The seeds promote urine and the *menfes*, and dissolve coagulated blood. The dose is from one scruple to two. Its chief use is in *Mithridate* and *Venice-treacle*.

Tblistis is a compression of the vessels from an internal cause, so as to destroy their cavity.

Tboracica, are pectoral medicines.

Thorax. This is the middle *venter* or belly. It is circumscribed on the upper part by the *clavicles* or collar-bones, on the lower by the *diaphragm*, on the fore part by the *sternum*, on the hind with the bones of the back, and on the sides by the ribs. It contains the heart and the lungs.

Tbus masculum, see *Olibanum*.

Tbus vulgare, common frankincense. The dried resin of the pine tree. It is not so good for internal use as the former.

Thymus, common Thyme.

Thymus citratus, lemon Thyme. These are culinary herbs, and the use of them helps digestion, attenuates viscous humours, is good in the asthma and strengthens the brain. The *essential oil* is good to strengthen the stomach, to

safe

ease the wind-colic, and to promote urine and the menses. The dose is five or six drops.

Thynlæa, Spurge Flax.

Thymalus, German spurge. The root of this and the berries of the former make part of the *materia medica*, but are violent dangerous purges, and not fit for internal use.

Thymus, is a gland remarkable in infants, seated in the superior part of the *thorax* next under the sternum, lying on the *pericardium*, the trunk of the *aorta* and the superior *vena cava*. Its use is uncertain.

Thyroides, the scutiform cartilage; it is part of the *larynx*, seated in the fore part of the neck, and makes that prominence called *pomum Adami* or *Adam's apple*.

Thyro-arytænoides. This muscle arises from the *thyroide* cartilage, and ends in the *arytænoides*.

Thyro-staphilinus, arises from the lateral part of the *thyroide* cartilage, and is inserted in the side of the *velum palatinum*.

Tibia, the shin-bone of the leg, consists of two bones, the *tibia* properly so called and the *fibula*.

Tilia, the Lime or Linden-tree.

Tibialis anticus. This muscle arises from the superior and anterior surface of the *tibia*, and terminates in the internal cuneiform bone and the internal *metatarsal* bone.

Tibialis posticus, arises from the superior parts of the *ligamentum interosseum*, and terminates in the *os naviculare* or the third bone of the *tarsus*.

Tinctura, a Tincture. It is the extraction of the colour and virtues of any substance by means of a proper *menstruum*.

Timea, a scald Head. It is small running ulcers in the heads of children which preys on the cutaneous glands, and in time destroy its texture.

Tinnitus aurium, a noise or ringing in the ears.

Tonsilla, the Almonds of the ears. These are two remarkable glands like almonds, seated on both sides the *fauces* near the *uvula*, which secrete a liquor to render the *fauces* slippery, and which is excreted through various visible irregular small holes.

Tormentilla, Tormentil.

Tortular Hiæmophili, is the place where the four sinusses of the *dura mater* are conjoin'd.

Tormina, the gripes.

Tormina infantum, children's gripes.

Tormina post partum, the after-pains of women after delivery.

Trachea, the wind-pipe.

Tragacanthum, See *Gummi Tragacanthum*.

Transversalis, this muscle is a part of the *longissimus dorsi*.

Transversus urebræ virilis. This muscle, when it exists, generally rises from the tubercle of the *Os Ischium*, and is commonly inserted in the posterior part of the bulb of the *urethra*.

Trapæzius five *Cucullaris*, arises from the bone of the *occiput*, the spinous apophysis of the neck, and the seventh and eighth of the back. It is inserted into the spine of the *scápula*, the *acromium*, and *clavicula*.

Traumática, medicines to cure wounds and ulcers.

Transpiratio, Perspiration. Insensible perspiration, according to *Sanctorius*, is more than all the other secretions put together. The stopping of this is often the beginning of acute or epidemic diseases; and of all remedies in these cases *diaphoretics* are the best and most secure.

Triangulares musculi labiorum, the triangular muscles of the lips. These are two, and arise from the lateral and lowest part of the lower jaw, about the middle, from whence they ascend obliquely to the angle of the *orbicularis*.

Triangularis sterni, this arises from the inferior and interior part of the *sternum*, and is inserted into the cartilages of the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh true ribs.

Trichiasis is a disorder of the hairs of the *cilia*; the principal is when they turn inwards and irritate the eyes.

Trichomanes, English black maiden hair.

Trifolium patulosum, Marsh trefoil or buckbeans.

Triticum, Wheat. From whence is gained *amylum*, starch, which see.

Trochanter major et minor. These are two *apophyses*, at the superior part of the thigh bone, serving for the insertions of the tendons of several muscles.

Trochisci, Troches.

Trochlearis five obliquus major, arises from the bottom of the orbit of the eye, and passing through a singular almost cartilaginous *Trochlea*, or Pully, over the great corner of the eye, whence reverting back, it is inserted into the superior part of the eye about the middle.

Tumor, a Tumor, is the enlargement of any part

part beyond its natural dimensions. An inflammatory tumor in a soft part is distended with blood: A dropical with watery lymph and an *emphysema* with elastic air. These again are distinguished into *cystic*, when the humours are collected into a sort of bag. Or *schirrous* when the humours are dried up and collected into a hard body.

Tunica, a Tunic or coat.

Turpethum, Turbith. The root of this melts the humors, and powerfully stimulates the passages; hence it is placed in the class of strong purges. But it is only to be given to robust patients in obstinate diseases, such as the leprosy and dropy. The dose in substance is from one scruple to two. In infusion from a dram and a half to three drams.

Turiones, the fresh shoots of the tops of trees which appear in the spring every year.

Turunda, a Tent.

Tussilago, Colts-foot.

Tutia, Tutty. It is the sublimate of *lapis calaminaris*, produced when it is melted with copper to make brass. It is reckoned a good medicine for the eyes, because it cleanses and dries without corrosion or sharpness, whence it is prescribed in ulcers of the cornea and eye-lids; in obstinate inflammations of the eyes, and in thin sharp defluxions. It partakes of the nature of zinc.

Tussis, a Cough.

Tympanites, a Tympany. A kind of dropy in which the belly is tumid, inflated, and hard, and will not yield to the impression of the fingers.

Tympani membrana, the drum of the ear.

U.

Vagina uteri. It is a Membraneous part seated between the bladder of urine and the *intestinum rectum*, and reaches from the *rima* just above the *labia* to the neck of the *uterus*. Its orifice is contracted with a *sphincter*, called *músculus sphincter vaginae*. The inner part of the *vagina* is formed into *rugæ*, which are largest in those who have not used coition, and least in those who have had many children, near the beginning immediately behind the orifice of the *meatus urinaris*, is constantly found in children, a valve called *hymen*, which when they grow up changes its name and is called

caruncula myrtiformes. Under the above-mentioned *rugæ*, are small glands whose excretory ducts are called *lacunæ*. They separate a *mucilaginous* fluid to lubricate the *vagina*, especially in the time of coition, and are the seat of a *virulent gonorrhœa* in women, as the glands of the *urethra* are in men.

Valeriana hortensis major, the greater garden valerian.

Valeriana Sylvæstris, the greater wild valerian.

Valvula, a Valve. This is a small membrane adhering to a part of certain vessels in order to resist the returning back of a fluid, and to promote their natural progress. They are to be found in the veins, arteries, lymphatic and lacteal vessels.

Valvulæ mitræles, mitral valves. These are two, and are placed at the exit of the left ventricle of the heart, to hinder the return of the blood into the *pulmonary* veins.

Valvulæ semilunares, semilunar Valves. These are placed at the orifice of the arteries proceeding from the heart; they are three in number, which being expanded close the orifice of the artery, and prevent the return of the blood into the heart at the time of its dilatation. Some call those in the *pulmonary* artery, *figmoides* or *figmoidales*.

Valvulæ tricuspides. These valves have three points which are fastened by tendinous fibres to the carnos columns of the heart. They are seated at the mouth of the right ventricle just at its juncture with the auricle. They close the orifice of it upon its contraction or *systole*, and hinder the blood from returning into the great vein.

Valvulæ semicirculares sive conniventes. These are valves of the intestines, especially in the *jejunum* and about the beginning of the *ilium*. They are only *plicæ* that rise up, and in the *jejunum* are half an inch distant, in the *ilium* an inch and a half. In the beginning of the colon there is a carnos and circular valve, which is formed out of the production of the inward coat of the *ilium*, and, like the finger of a glove when its extremity is cut off, hangs loose in the cavity of the colon, in order to prevent the return of the excrements: Though it is not always sufficient for that purpose, if as it is asserted they are forced back through this valve in the iliac passion. But this may be justly doubted.

Varicela

Variolæ, the Small-pox, see *febris variolosa*.

Varix. This is too great a dilatation of the veins in the external parts of the body so as to rise into a winding tumor. It arises from an impeded motion of the blood through these veins.

Vasa, Vessels. These are hollow canals, consisting of conical or cylindrical membranes, through which the fluids pass to all parts of the body, such as veins, arteries, lymphatics, &c.

Vasa deferentia, those vessels are so called which carry the *semen* from the testicles to the *vesiculæ seminales*.

Vasa seminaria, the same as the *præparantia*.

Vasa spermatica, the same.

Vasa umbilicalia, umbilical vessels. These are two arteries, one vein and the *urachus*. They twist about each other, particularly the arteries about the vein, and are contained in one common coat with the *urachus*, which last arises from the top of the bladder of urine, and ends in the *membrana allantois*. The umbilical vein goes from the navel directly into the liver, and there enters the great trunk of the *vena portæ*. Near this entrance the *ductus venosus* goes out to the great trunk of the *cava*, which carries part of the blood that is brought by the umbilical vein that way into the *cava*, while the rest circulates with the blood in the *porta*. When the umbilical vein is stopped it becomes a ligament, and the *ductus venosus* soon shrinks and almost disappears. The umbilical arteries, which arise from the internal iliac arteries, passing by the outsides of the bladder goes directly to the navel and *placenta*. These with the *urachus* shrink up after birth and are not to be distinguished near the navel.

Vastus externus. This muscle arises from the root of the great *trochanter*, and from the *linea aspera*, outwardly tendinous and inwardly fleshy. It descends obliquely forward and becomes tendinous internally, and outwardly fleshy, till meeting with the tendon of the *rectus*, it grows entirely tendinous, and is inserted together with it into the protuberance of the *patella*, a little below the knee.

Vastus internus. This rises partly tendinous and partly fleshy from the *linea aspera*, immediately below the *lesser trochanter*, upon the outsides of the bone, and is continued almost to the lower

apophysis of the same bone on the inside; whence it descends obliquely and almost semicircularly. It grows tendinous and joins the former at once, and is inserted with it.

Vegetabilia, Vegetables. These are all mosses, *fungi*, herbs, plants, shrubs, trees, &c.

Vena arteriosa, the pulmonary Artery is so called which carries the blood from the right venticle of the heart into the lungs, and has three *sigmoides valves* to prevent the return of the blood into the heart. It ascends directly upwards from the right ventricle of the heart, and at the curvature of the *aorta* is divided into two branches; one of which is called the right pulmonary artery and the other the left.

Vena, Veins. The blood being distributed to all parts of the body by two kinds of arteries, the *aorta* and pulmonary artery, is returned by three kinds of veins, called the *vena cava*, the *vena portæ*, and the *pulmonary vein*.

Vena cava. This comprehends two principal trunks, called the *vena cava superior*, and the *vena cava inferior*, or the *descending vena cava*, and the *ascending vena cava*. These two unite at the right auricle of the heart and discharge the blood which they have received from the parts with which they communicate.

Vena cava superior sive descendens. This extends from the right auricle of the heart to the superior part of the *sternum*. There is a considerable vein which discharges itself herein called *azygos* or *vena sine pari*. It lies anteriorly along the right lateral part of the body of the *vertebræ* of the back and penetrates into the lower belly, passing between the two *appendices* of the *diaphragm*. It communicates with the right emulgent vein and receives in its way the eight lower *intercostals* on each side, and sometimes the four *superior intercostals*, as well as the two small veins which have received blood from the *bronchial arteries*. The *vena cava superior*, seems to be formed of two considerable branches called the *subclavian*, which appear to be made by two other branches termed the *axillary*.

Vena subclaviæ, the subclavian Veins. That on the right side is not so long as that on the left, which depends on the situation of the *vena cava*, which does not

answer

answer to the middle of the *vertebræ*, but to their right lateral part. However they receive the blood from the same parts as the arteries, and the veins are known by the same names.

Venæ jugulæres, are either *internal* or *external*. The *internal* begin at the end of the *lateral sinusses*, descend along the anterior part of the neck on the side of the *aspera arteria*, join the *carotides* and pass to the *subclavians*.

Venæ jugulæres externæ. These are situated along the lateral parts of the neck and are covered with nothing but the skin, the fat and the *musculus cutaneous*.

Venæ axillæres, these discharge themselves into the *subclavians* as they pass between the *clavicle* and the anterior branch of the *scalenus muscle*.

Vena sâlvatella. This is a vein of the hand which passes between the ring and the little finger.

Vena cephalica. The cephalic vein. This ascends along the external part of the arm and runs to the line which separates the *deltoides* and *pectoral muscles*, and afterwards empties itself into the *subclavian vein*.

Vena basilica, the basilic vein. This communicates with the *cephalic* at the flexure of the cubit, by a branch known by the name of the *vena mediâna*. It is composed of branches of the cubital.

Vena cava inferior sive ascendens. This extends from the fourth *vertebræ* of the loins to the right auricle of the heart. It lies along the right lateral part of the body of the *vertebræ*, and in proportion as it approaches the diaphragm it bears more to the right to gain the posterior part of the liver, and to traverse the right side of the diaphragm in that part called the *nervous centre*. At length it penetrates the *pericardium* to pass to the heart.

Vena iliacæ, the iliac Veins. These are composed of two branches like the arteries of the same name. They are divided into the *external* and *internal*, which receive as many branches as the arteries, which they accompany in their distributions. The *external iliac vein* is continued to the *crural vein*. The *internal* is called the *hypogastric* which receives branches from the *intestinum rectum* and the *anus*, termed *hæmorrhoidales externæ*.

Vena cruralis, the crural Vein. This runs to the foot, and the internal

branch near the *malleolus internus* is called *saphænâ*; the external about the knee, the *poplitæa*; in the calves of the legs, the *furalis*; and about the great toes, the *cephâllica*.

Vena portæ. This vein is of a peculiar structure, and may be compared to a tree whose root is divided into a great number of *fibrilla*; for the trunk is in the middle from whence innumerable ramifications proceed. This vein is dispersed on the stomach, intestines, mesentery, pancreas, and spleen, receives the blood brought by the arteries to these parts, and carry it to the trunk; from whence it sends greater, smaller, and exceeding small branches to the liver, bringing the blood to this *viscus*, and acting the part of an artery.

Vena pulmonâlis, the pulmonary Vein. This proceeds from the left auricle of the heart where it first forms a *sinus*, and then is divided into four, afterwards into innumerable branches, which are distributed throughout the lungs.

Vena sectio, letting of Blood.

Vendenum, Poison.

Ventriculus, the Stomach.

Ventriculi cêrebrî, Ventricles of the brain.

Ventriculi cordis, the Ventricles of the heart. The *right* is thinner and weaker, but generally more capacious than the left. It receives the blood from the *vena cava* and the right auricles and sends it into the *pulmonary artery*, and the lungs. The left is stronger, thicker and straiter than the right. It receives the blood from the *pulmonary vein* and the left auricle, and forces it into the great artery. This is seated in the anterior part of the thorax, and the other in the posterior.

Venus, Copper.

Verâtrum, white Hellebore.

Verbena, Vervain.

Vermiformis processus, the wormlike Process. A prominence of the brain, so called from its figure.

Vermiformis appendicula, the wormlike Appendix. This is a small canal like an oblong worm which opens into the *intestinum cœcum*.

Vermifuga, Medicines against worms.

Veronica, Male-speedwel.

Verruæ, Warts.

Vertebræ, the Bones of the spine of the back.

Vortex, the Top of the Head.

Vertigo,

- Vertigo*, a swimming of the head, when objects seem to turn round.
- Vesica*, a Bladder. Thus there is the *vesica urinaria*, the urinary bladder: *vesica biliaria*, the gall-bladder, &c.
- Vesica distillatoria*, a Still.
- Vesicatoria*, medicines to raise blisters.
- Vigilia*, watching.
- Vincetoxicum*, Swallow-wort. The root is alexipharmac and sudorific, and is commended against malignant diseases. The dose in powder is half a dram.
- Vinum album*, white wine or mountain.
- Vinum Canarinum*, Sack.
- Vinum rubrum*, red port.
- Vinum rhenanum*, Rhenish wine, properly used, is one of the greatest cordials in the world, and in low, nervous and hospital fevers it performs wonders; it strengthens the *viscera*, helps digestion, cheers the spirits, invigorates the blood, and assists nature in performing all her functions. Rhenish and new wines must be used with caution.
- Viola*, Violets. The flowers are moistening, cooling, and relaxing, and good against disorders of the lungs. Half an ounce of the syrup is a gentle laxative for children.
- Vipera*, the Viper. The flesh is looked upon as a great restorative, and is accounted good in the leprosy, French-pox, King's-evil, and inveterate ulcers. The broth of half a one or more may serve a day. The dose of the flesh is said to be half a dram, but it may be eaten more freely. Two drops of the gall given internally promotes a sweat. Outwardly it is good to deterge the eye. A dram of the fat will likewise cause a sweat. Dropt into the eye two or three times a day, it will take away films that obstruct the sight.
- Vigna aurea*, Golden rod. The leaves are detergent and strengthen the tone of the *viscera*. They are useful in difficulty of urine, the gravel, nephritic colic, and beginning of a dropsy. The dose in powder is two drams.
- Viscus five Viscera*, the entrails. The heart, liver, spleen, lungs, &c. are so called.
- Viscus quernus*, Mistletoe of the oak.
- Vitiligo*, the Morpew. Whitish spots, rough to the touch, which fall off in scales.
- Vitriolum album*, white Vitriol.
- Vitriolum caeruleum*, blue or Roman vitriol.
- Vitriolum viride*, green vitriol or copperas.
- Vitis vinifera*, the Vine.
- Ulcus*, an ulcer.
- Ulmus*, the Elm-tree. The bark incises gross phlegm, and strengthens the fibres. A decoction of it used for five or six weeks will cure the *dropsy ascitis*. An ounce or an ounce and a half is enough for a quart of water.
- Ulmaria*, Meadow-sweet.
- Umbilicalis funiculus*, the Navel-string. It is about the thickness of one's finger, and consists of the *urachus*, two arteries, and one vein; as also a spongy body, which serves to defend them.
- Umbilicus*, the navel.
- Vomica*, a tubercle in the lungs full of pus or matter, and included in its proper membrane.
- Urachus*. This is one of the umbilical vessels, and is very seldom pervious in a human *fœtus*, but is generally like a solid ligament.
- Uretères*, the Ureters. These are two membranaceous and almost cylindric canals, about the thickness of a goose-quill, which are extended from each kidney to the bladder.
- Urethra*. This is a membranaceous and almost cylindric canal, continued from the neck of the bladder to the end of the *glans*, and serves to transmit the urine and semen.
- Urina*, Urine.
- Urtica major vulgaris*, the common nettle.
- Urtica Romana*, the Roman nettle. The juice of nettle stops spitting of blood, bleeding at the nose, too great a flux of the piles. It is likewise of use in the bloody flux, the whites, the jaundice, and moist asthma. The dose is from two ounces to four a little warm. Drank as tea it is recommended against the rheumatism, gout, and gravel.
- Uterus*, the womb, is a part in women, seated between the *intestinum rectum* and the bladder. It is hollow, of the shape of a flattened pear, and designed for the generation of the *fœtus*.
- Vulneraria*, medicines against wounds and ulcers.
- Vulnus*, a wound.
- Uvula*, This is a round and almost conical part, seated at the posterior part of the palate over the root of the tongue, between the two tonsils. It is of the size of the first joint of a child's finger, and is pendulous from the *velum palatinum*.

Z.

Zedoaria, Zedoary, a root.

Zinziber, Ginger.

Zygoma, is the *os jugale*, seated about the temples.

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